PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE ANNAS 10.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 53,937.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
3rd Nov.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	6894	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	ARCADIA	6603	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6393
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	CALEDONIA	755	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	OCEANA	5610	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7568		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	CHINA	7913
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7568		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7913		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6893
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *24th October, 1906.*

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. 1906.
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	27th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	6,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guiconnet	16th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE dela CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. 1906.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
AUSTRALIA	A. Taits	2505	17th Nov.
CIRCASSIA	A. Hair	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SCINDIA	Shaito Abwy	5106	22nd Dec.
			1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	12th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . Rs. 650
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . Rs. 680
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is time to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	5th Nov. 11 a.m.	(P. D. & C.) *
DUMRA	1,900	Thur.	8th Nov. 9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	2nd Nov. 7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "MADURA," 1,856 tons, on MONDAY, 5th Nov. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LODIANA," 3,260 tons, on or about 9th Nov.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERRUDDA	3000	5th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NEDWEA	3000	19th Nov.	Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar.
PUTIALA	3000	3rd Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
31*st October*, 1906.

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BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Gherzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1906.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX	G. Gherzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5158	5th Nov. 1906.
† PERSIA	F. Cragletto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5093	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.
First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
CHINA	G. Damianovich	5,999	29th Nov. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
BASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers	Saloon Fare.
to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	4301	1st March,
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4306	1st April,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	4301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4306	1st June,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about,
*† F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*† CHINA	5999	Early March.
*† AUSTRIA	7888	Early April,
*† A STEAMER		Early May,

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.*
4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	.....	10th Nov
TOTOMI MARU	3412	A. Keith.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
ROJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapraik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4325	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

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5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
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STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
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Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*
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COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Lincoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

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The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Albert Buildings, Sorabji Road, Fort Bombay
Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager

Pay a woman a compliment and she will try to collect a few more.

BLOOD IS NOT THE LIFE

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ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.
FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
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DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES
AND
ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.
COLD PUDDINGS ICES.
ICE PUDDINGS.
TO ORDER.
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Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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THAT
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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1906, for works in the construction of a Road in the portion of Scheme III between Queen's Road and Falkland Road with Sewerage, Storm-water, Drainage and Lighting Arrangements therein.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 only to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The Board do dot bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
J. F. WATSON, A.M.I.C.E.,
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TRUST ENGINEER'S OFFICE FORT, BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, 31ST OCTOBER, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIVSHANKER MOROBA, KASINATH MOROBA, SHAMRAO MOROBA, a minor by his mother and guardian JAYANTIBAI, widow of MOROBA BHIMJI and the said JAYANTIBAI, all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within eight days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Foras land tenure according to Collector's bills situate at Worlee, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 20,000 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the registration Sub District of Bombay, and made up of three pieces respectively (a) Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179-280-283 and 286, etc, New No. s 12115, New Survey No. 1—2981, (b) Collector's Old Nos. 93, 117, 140, 142, 144, 166, 167, 174, 308, 316, 333, 179, 280, 281, 283, 284, and 413, Collector's New Nos. 12097, 12120, 12121, and New Survey No. 1—2980, 1A—3007. (c) Collector's Old Nos. 280, 281, 283, and 284, Collector's New Nos. 12113 and 12115, and New Survey No. 1 a—2981. and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 1821, Street No. 819, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of the Era Oil and Soap Manufacturing Company, Limited, and that of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on or towards the South by the public passage and the properties of Macund Arjun Dhuru, and that of Francis Jao Quiny, on or towards the West by the property of Jalkison Jamnadas, that of Francis Jao Quiny and that of Macund Arjun Dhuru, and on or towards the East by the private passage leading to the Century Mills and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendors and their tenants.—Dated this 31st day of October, 1906.

WADIA, GHANDY and CO,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Poona District, for the constructions of the CENTRAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Yeravda, up to 12 noon on the 26th November, 1906.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Melan, Dell (Sa-	Foochow.
Bombay.	matra).	Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thalping (Perak).	Cebu (Phillippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

B.G.
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.

GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

ARGYLL MOTOR CAR,
FOR SALE.

10-12 H-P. this year's pattern; side-entrance body, to seat 5. With 5 Lamps, full kit of tools, spares (including 2 tyres) and accessories. Has been moderately and carefully used and is in excellent condition throughout. Expert examination and trial in Poona. Price Rs. 6,000. Apply No. 1093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DR. J. D. KULKARNI'S

Most efficacious and highly reputed

Anglo-ayurvedic Preparations—THAKURDWAR Rd., BOMBAY: Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with pophosphites combined with the fluid extracts of Indian Herbs. Surpasses all other Cod Liver Oil Preparations. Re. 1-8 P. O. 8 As.

ORIENTAL SARSAPARILLA, IODISED, the Greatest purifier and restorer of the Human blood. An unrivalled preparation. Rs. 1-4 P. O. 6 As.

WATANTAK TAEL: A Well known Sovereign-external remedy for Paralysis, Tetanus, Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Swelling, Asthma, etc: Invaluable to women after delivery. Re. 1 Postage 4 As.

WANTED

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, EUROPEAN, having a second class Boiler certificate, for employment in the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Bulk Oil Depot, Bombay. Apply by letter only, with copies of certificates to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

FOR SALE MOTOR-CAR.

2 CYL., 7-9 H. P., CLEMENT-BAYARD CAR, four-seated, in excellent condition, with accessories and nearly new Tyres, Rs. 3,250.

Apply to—

MAJOR H. HERBERT, I.M.S.
Byculla Club.

INDIAN COFFEE FOR HOME.

THE U. C. G. COMPANY will DELIVER FREE by Post at any address in the United Kingdom:—

	Excluding duty.	Including duty.
Six 1-lb. tins Red Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 7- 2	Rs. 8- 2
Six 1-lb. tins Yellow Label (Pure Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-	Rs. 7-
Six 1-lb. tins Blue Label (French Coffee) for...	Rs. 6-13	Rs. 7-13

Remittances must accompany order.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL, dated 9th June, 1906.

"I am now drinking the Coffee (powder) you sent home (England) in 1904, and I could not wish for anything better. It is infinitely superior to what is selling here at 1s. 6d. per lb. Fresh Roasted and ground."

For Samples, Wholesale and Retail Indian Rates please apply to

THE SECRETARY and MANAGER,
THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' Co: Ltd.,
COIMBTORE, S. INDIA.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING HOME.

2 MOTOR CARS.

NO. 1 CAR.—15/20 H. P. 4 Cyl. most elegant English "LEADER CAR," as good as new Model de Luxe, side entrance, Roy des Belges Body, comfortably seats five and servant's seat at back. Whole length of car 14'; distance between axle 9'; rich green colour; fitted with patent extra wheel, ready with inner tube and outer cover attachable in one minute in case of punctures; 4 lamps, 2 of which 90 candle-power Acetylene Lamps with self acting generator. Average top speed 30 to 40 miles an hour, can also run 6 miles an hour only in traffic on top speed gear; 2 breaks; cost new in May 1905 Rs. 12,500. Photo on application. Price Rs. 6,500. Open to trial. Offers to "E. H. 1." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

CAR No. 2.—8/10 H. P. 2 Cyl. FRENCH RICHARD BRAZIER CAR. 4 seats. Removable hood. Back entrance, Magneto ignition no charging of accumulators; one extra new, 1 old, outer cover, 3 extra inner tubes all accessories; 2 beautiful travelling detachable side baskets; running average 40 miles daily without giving any trouble; In perfect order. Top speed about 25 miles an hour Red colour.—2 side Lamps one acetylene head light. Cost landed new in May 1905 from Paris with all extras Rs. 8,500. Open to trial. Photo on application. Price Rs. 4,500. Apply "E. H. 2." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SAFE INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE.—Proprietor compelled to leave India well established Industry—Out-door work—in the Madras Presidency. Big running contracts. Concern pays Rs. 65,000 yearly. Profits increasing. Address offers to "A. A. B.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

GIBBONS & Co., House, Land & Estate Agents, Register kept of Houses Apartments and Offices to let in all parts of India.

Proprietors of "Exchange & Mart and East India Bureau," the best Advertising Medium in the East. Rent and Bills collected and Debt Recovery.

GIBBONS & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 411 & 412
Telegrams, "Gibmart, Bombay."

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED,
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF
MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.
Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM BOMBAY.
for rates &c., address the SUPDT.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Rinds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long felt want, and the extensive and exhaustive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price Re. 1-8 n

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over
Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
Rs. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
Rs. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY

THE
BOM

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Caspian, 2,317 tons, Captain D Young sailed yesterday for Middlesbro, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Dulwich, 2,041 tons, Captain F Dudley sailed yesterday for Mormugoa, in ballast.

THE steamer Terrier, 1,007, tons. Captain H Nielsen sailed yesterday for Tuticorin in ballast.

THE steamer Barbarago, 2,821 tons. Captain A Giacopello sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperatrix, 2,352 tons, Captain G Ghezzo, will sail to-day for Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer William Storrs Captain H F Hill arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE N Y Kaisha steamer Colombo Maru 2,920 tons, Captain J Nagas, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for Persian gulf via Cutch Mandvi and Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr L G, Fraser, Mr R Massey, Mr and Mrs Leslie Smith, Mr Gomes, Mrs D'Mello, and child and deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Fox ..... Capt J B Rustace ..... Royal Navy
Plassy ..... Capt Summers ..... Transport

FOREIGN NAVY.

Cababria Cruiser ..... Capt Enrico ..... Italian Navy
Vesuvio ..... Capt Pierro ..... Italian Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 31.

Ascot	3783 Booth	E Latham & Co	
Ben Urakle	3505 Findlay	Graham & Co	
Chupra	3984 England	M M & Co	
Dwarka	759 Manley	K'chi	26-10M M & Co
Glenelg	3960 Hart	W & A G & Co	
Gerd	751 Andriesen	F F Campbell & Co	
Henzada	1340 Logan	M M & Co	
Hoseine	993 Barron	Bsrah	B & P S N Co
Inverness	2401 Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co	
Itinda	3397 Kilpatrick	M M & Co	
Lalpoora	3194 Sharp	M M & Co	
Leotlana	2194 Seddon	M M & Co	
Madura	1373 Elton	M M & Co	
Mortlake	1737 Hutton	T M & Co	
Nawab	3041 Towns	T M & Co	
Shahjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co	
Shah Allum	1918 Revill	Shah S N Co	
Sanctoria	3277 Ward	Bombay Co	
Ula	3426 Boon	M M & Co	
Valdivia	3495 Reid	W & A G & Co	
William Storrs	2324 Hill	Bo & P S N Co	

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Terrier Nilsen F F Campbell and Co.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Dat. Agents.
A	Kaiser	1718	Holst	Durban	3-11 A Strandes
B	Castello	2339	Weighton	Hull	10-11 F M & Co
C&R	Crosby Hall	3396	Leary	N F	10-11 K N & Co
D&E	Zalda	2995	Rait	Jeddah	N F M & Co
E	D'Jibouti	2798	Bourspaux	Havre	8-11 K N & Co
M	Shah Ameer	1923	Grant	Jeddah	6-11 Shah S N Co
O	Strathearlie	2208	Buchanan	Philadelphia	2-11 R A Willis
P	Shah Noor	2783	Filling	N F	6-11 Shah S N Co
Q	Islami	1605	Newby	Jeddah	N F B & P S N Co

H W P D

Mahaudi	547	Hoosein	K'chi 3-11 B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Liberia	3286	Kier	Hamburg 3-11 Volkart Bros
7	Bombay Maru	3398	Ishikawa	Kobe 10-11 N Y Kaisha
8	Imperatrix	2353	Ghezzo	Trieste 1-11 A L S N Co
10&11	Marmora	3000	Langborne	London 10-11 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
31	William Storrs s	Hill	Calcutta, Oct 17
	Chupra s	England	From Sea

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Devanha s	Hidl	Shanghai
	Barbarigo s	Gracopello	Calcutta
	Kasara s	Soares	Persian Gulf
	Terrier s	Nielsen	Tuticorin
	Colombo Maru s	Nagao	Kobe
	Dulwich s	Dudley	Mormugoa
	Cuzpan s	Young	Mobilesbro
	West Virginia U S N	Arnold	Colombo
	Colorado U S N	Staantin	Colombo
	Maryland U S N	Ingersall	Colom bo
	Pensylvania U S N	McLean	Colombe

The steamer William Storrs, for Mauritius, began to load yesterday :—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Bombay, arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 31st instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Baldunio left Aden for Bombay on the 30th October and expected to arrive on the 4th November.

MADRAS

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
26	Clan Macdonald.	Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Crosby Hall s—61 bales wool, Esmail Dosa.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—2000 cwts cotton seed, Ebjee Comersey, 2000 cwts cotton seed Hurrybhoy Dewsey.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—500 cwts oil seed, Bruer and Krause; 200 cwts soova seed, B Jeewandass.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liburia s—100 cwts Zoa Kajoo, B Jeewandas, 247 bales cotton waste N Peerbhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Crosby Hall s—577 cwts wheat bran, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Djibouti s—2010 cwts linseed Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts linseed, Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Djibouti s—495 cwts mustardseed.

FOR GENOA.

Djibouti s—200 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 1000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri 100 tons iron, N Futehally and Co; 2000 cwts linseed and 1500 cwts mowra seed, Volkart Bros; 3000 cwts castor seed, 1004 cwts linseed, 2578 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Liberia s—110 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, November 1.

The Range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next, the 3rd instant from 4 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, November 1.

273. Detail of Parades.

Friday the 2nd instant—All Recruits of the current season will parade at head-quarters at 7 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 3rd instant—There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade—fall in near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 3-30 p.m.
Dress—Uniform, Drill order, with Forage Caps.
Subject—Rifle exercise and Fire discipline.

273. Leave—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 476 Vol G Orr, "D" Coy from 1st November 1906 to 31st March 1907.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, November 1.

60 DRILLS.

Thursday the 1st November.
Company Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 3rd instant.
Battery Drill on the 6" Mk VII Gun at Middle Ground Fort.
Parade at the B V A Club at 4-30 p.m. Launch will leave Apollo Bunder sharp at 5-45 p.m.
Dress—Khaki Uniforms and Helmets.
No 2 Co—Thursday the 1st November.
10" R M L Gun drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 9 p.m.
Dress—Plain clothes.
Saturday the 3rd instant.
10" R M L Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5 p.m.
Dress—Khaki with Helmets

61 MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the B V A Rifle Association at the B V A Club on Thursday (to-day) the 1st November at 6-45 p.m.
Business—To draw up programme and amend rules.

62 INSTRUCTION.

There will be instructions for Gun Layers and D-R-F specialists at Nos. 1 and 2 Co at the Sainting Battery Apollo Bunder daily at 7 a.m. Thursday and Saturday excepted.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALSTON.—October, 10, at Cheltenham, England, the wife of C Ross Alston, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HUNTER.—October, 25, at Rai Bareli, Oudh, the wife of Captain T Hunter, I M S, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
MURPHY.—October, 5, at Dinapore, the wife of J Horrocks Murphy, Survey of India of a son.
NICHOLLS.—October, 21, at Simla, the wife of Lieut-Colonel A Nicholls, 55th Cooke's Rifles, F F, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HERBERT.—GARRATT.—October, 26, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, the Rev C H Barlow, M A, Llewellyn Herbert, of Dibrugarh, Assam, to Marian, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alfred Garratt of Wandsworth, London, S W.
HASLETT.—REHILL.—October, 28, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, the Rev Leonard Klugh, Chaplain, John Percy Haslett, Bengal Forest Service, youngest son of the late W Haslett, Punjab Police, to Amy Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Dr J Rehill, Civil Surgeon, Montgomery Punjab.
MARSHALL-PURVES.—O'GRADY.—October, 24, at St. Thomas Saharanpur, the Rev R Westerhout, Frederick Marshall-Purves to Violet Aubrey, eldest daughter of J O'Grady, Esq., N-W Ry.
SANDERSON.—JACKSON.—October, 17, at St Andrew's, Darjeeling, the Rev T E Cole, George Sanderson, younger son of Thomas Comber Sanderson of Chapra, Tirhoot to Mabel Alice, younger daughter of the late Michael George Jackson, of Thorley, Herts

DEATHS.

OLIVER.—October, 25, at Agra, S A Oliver, of Wigan, Lancs.
HUTCHISON.—October, 6, at 62 Talgarth Road, West Kensington, London, Mary Hutchison, widow of John Hutchison, formerly of Calcutta, aged 65.
BROWNE.—October, 23, at Ghaziapur, Charles Alan, eldest son of C A Browne, late N I Salt Department, aged 27 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 0 m.; Sun sets, 5h. 27m.; High water 11-18m., 11-57a.; Low water, 5-9m., 5-9a.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 17 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. R. Crommelin and the Officers, the Band of the B, B, & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play on Wednesday evenings, during November, at the Gymkhana.

BAND NOTICE.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play a programme of music at the J. J. Hospital this evening commencing at 5-30 p. m.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE AWARDS :—The following is the list of Scholarship and Prizes awarded to the 4th year Medical Students :—(1) Carnac Scholarship in Medicine, of Rs. 300, to Ghadiali and Braganca; (2) Anderson Scholarship in Surgery, of Rs. 300, to Miss Muscovitz and Ghadiali, in midwifery; (3) Reid Scholarship of Rs. 180, to C. Coutinho; (4) Farish Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of Rs. 180, to C. Coutinho; (5) Farish Scholarship in General Proficiency, to C. Cursetjee; (6) Khory Prize of Rs. 50 in Hygiene, not awarded. (7) Sir C. Jehangir Prize of Rs. 50 in Pathology, to C. Cursetjee. Our congratulations especially to the Parsee students for their success.

PRESENTATION TO NATIVE SWIMMERS.—In November last year, Messrs. Dady and Framroze Golwalla, the proprietors of the Victoria Swimming Bath, situated opposite the Esplanade Band-stand, performed the feat of continuous swimming in their bath for ten hours without food or drink. In recognition of this feat, the Native swimmers in Bombay—the pupils of the Golwalla's and others—have arranged to hold a banquet in "Allbless Baug" next month, for the purpose of presenting to them gold medals set with diamonds. The presentation will be made after dinner by Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, the newly appointed Judge of the Bombay High Court.

GOLD OR NOT GOLD.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered summons to be issued against Mr. Horowitz, Manager of the Tait's American Diamond Palace, for cheating in respect of a diamond ring. Mr. Benson having lodged a complaint that he had purchased a ring, from Tait's Diamond Palace, for Rs. 15. He was told the stone was set in nine carat gold and it was stated in the receipt, passed for the money received in respect of the sale. A notice was issued, calling upon the Manager of the Tait's Diamond Palace, to show cause why a summons should not be issued against him. Mr. Wadia of Messrs. Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared yesterday to show cause. He submitted that no offence was committed as before or at the time of the complainant's parting with the money no representation was made that it was gold. The words "nine carat gold" were not written by the Manager, they were inserted by an assistant in the shop. The Court, after hearing the arguments, ordered the issue of the summons.

A MOTOR PROSECUTION.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A.H.S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. M. C. Khambatta was charged, at the instance of Inspector Bodley, with driving his motor-car rashly and negligently on the 11th October. Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the day in question accused was driving his motor-car along the Hornby Road. He then suddenly turned into Murzban Road. This turn was so quick and sudden and so carelessly taken that a Hindu who was passing by was knocked down. Mr. Bowen remarked that the car at the time of the alleged accident was under proper control and check and the Hindu who was knocked down had not made any complaint. Under the circumstances he wanted to know, if the police would press the charge. Inspector Bodley said he wanted to proceed but Inspector Powar who was a witness in the case was sick and could not be present. The accused did not stop his car after the man was knocked down. The car was going six miles an hour but considering the heavy traffic in the locality it should have proceeded slower. The Magistrate discharged the accused remarking that the car was driven at a pace of six miles an hour which could not be said to be rash driving.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 6 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The Hon'ble Mr. A. C. Lozom, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs, was duly elected as a member of the Society. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors. From New York—Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Vol. X, Nos. 8, 9. From Tokio—The Journal of the Anthropological Society of Tokyo, Vol. XXI, No. 245 and 246, and from Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, Vol. I No. 7. The President read a "Note on a case of self-Immolation by ten persons at Vasad, Kaira District." Mr. R. K. Dadachangji, B. A., L. L. B., then read a paper on "The origin of the Institution of Primogeniture and Monogamy, Property and Contracts, and of the Practices of Levirate and Divination, and their Influence on Human Civilization and Progress." These papers will be published in the Society's Journal. The customary votes of thanks concluded the proceedings.

ALLEGED THEFT OF A BULLOCK.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Dracup, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, one Kalicharan Ramtahal was charged with theft of a bullock belonging to one Rajavanta Kanal, the complainant. The accused was defended by Mr. C. J. Ashburry, High Court Vakeel. Complainant states that, about 2 months ago, he purchased a bullock from one Shijor for Rs. 25, and that he kept the animal in his stable at Jacob's Circle, On the 12th instant, his cartman gave him certain information and he made a complaint to the police. It appears that he charged one Shirjahan with the theft of the bullock. On enquiries being made, accused was pointed out by the complainant as the person who had taken the bullock and he was accordingly arrested. Complainant's cart-driver, during the course of his examination, admits that he unyoked the bullock in the presence of the complainant and took it away and complainant did not object to his doing so. Complainant, on the other hand, states that he did not see accused or anybody else take the bullock and he denies having pointed out accused as the person who had done so. Both the cartmen and the police havaldar say that complainant did point out the accused and that he was therefore arrested. Mr. Ashburry, on behalf of his client, contended that the charge was a false one, set upon account of ill-feeling between the parties. While discharging the accused, under Section 253c C.P.C., the Magistrate remarked that the evidence was of a most unsatisfactory nature and that the complainant caused the arrest of the accused without sufficient grounds. The complainant was therefore ordered to pay Rs. 15 as compensation to the accused.

PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS.—Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. E. Boyd, Protector of emigrants, yesterday, charged Valubhdas Kalyandas, with attempting to bind Natives of India to leave the country without complying with the provisions of the Emigration Act. Mr. Velinkar, Pleader, defended the accused. The complaint was that Pascol, a painter, and Abdul Karim, a blacksmith, were about to be sent to Zanzibar to be employed there. One Dwarte Madeira, a Goan, having entered into an agreement for the purpose, the accused was to pay them their one month's salary in advance and money for buying their passage to Zanzibar. Mr. Velinkar for the defence submitted that Pascol being a Portuguese subject, the charge could not be sustained in respect of him. The other man, Abdul Karim, was not before the Court, nor was there any evidence to prove that he was a "Native," either. The accused was the Agent of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and Dwarte Madeira a servant of the Sultan brought the two persons to him saying they were required for service in one of the Sultan's establishments and that certain amount of money was needed. Accused being the Agent held money in Bombay for the Sultan and beyond being asked to pay the money he had no other concern with those men. He did not enter into any agreement with them. Mr. Boyd asked for a remand if the Court wanted that Abdul Karim should be produced. His Worship did not think it necessary. The Magistrate, in disposing of the charge, remarked that with regard to Pascol, a Portuguese subject and an inhabitant of Goa, the court did not think an offence was committed. In regard to Abdul Karim's agreement, the accused was fined Rs. 15.

PROSECUTION UNDER MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Lalji Anandji, a dealer in Soap, was charged with infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act. Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Company, the local agents of Messrs. Gossage & Company, Soap-makers, London, complained that accused was selling bars of soap in boxes which bore the stamp of Gossages' soap, and that his own soap was passed by him in the market under the name of "Phul-chap," (flower-mark) which was the style under which Gossage soap was known in the market. Mr. Strangman, barrister-at law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Chunilal Setalwad represented the defence. In opening the case for the prosecution Mr. Strangman said that Messrs. Graham and Company who were the local agents for Messrs. Gossages and Company, Soap Manufacturers, London, learnt that accused was selling his own soap in boxes bearing Gossage's name. Gossage's soap was known, in the market, by the name of "Phul-chap" soap and an attempt had also been made to make a colourable imitation of that mark. On making enquiries the prosecution succeeded in finding out that accused had been using "a tree in a vase" as trade-mark for his soap which could be passed as flower-mark as well. When a search warrant was issued from the Court and the factory of the accused was searched, a large quantity of soap, not made by Messrs. Gossage was found stored up in boxes bearing the name and stamp of the Gossages' Company. Mr Setalwad for the defence submitted that according to a Calcutta Court decision, the prosecution must establish the fact that the mark was a colourable imitation. The trade-mark used by accused belonged to him and there was nothing to prevent him from using it. As to the boxes bearing Gossages' name and stamp, Counsel said that empty cases were purchased from the bazaar and were used for storing his own property by the accused. These cases happened to bear the name and stamp of Gossage, but that could not prove dishonest intention of the accused. Evidence in the case was then recorded during the afternoon.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Re-arranging the Secretary's Office.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from the Secretary, dated the 9th ultimo, in which he stated :—"In my letter No. 6084, dated the 19th March 1906, I requested the Standing Committee to be so good as to appoint a Sub-Committee to consider, in consultation with me, the question of strengthening my office and revising the salaries of the staff, but as the feeling of the Committee seemed to be that I should formulate and submit my proposals first, I withdrew the letter with the Committee's permission. I have now the honour to submit the accompanying memorandum and to request that the Committee will be pleased to sanction the proposals therein made or refer them to a Sub-Committee."

The Secretary in his memorandum said :—"The need for the re-arrangement was explained by me to the Sub-Committee in a note from which the following are extracts :—'There has not only been an increase in the quantity of work but Corporation proceedings are prolonged and there are more frequent sittings of Committees and Sub-Committees, the number of which is constantly increasing. A good deal of the time of the Secretary and of several of his clerks is taken up in attending meetings of the Corporation, the Standing Committee and other Committees and Sub-Committees. Besides, improvement is necessary in the system of record-keeping. The papers are not up-to-date in all our files, neither are they properly arranged. It is desirable to have a proper set of keys and registers. The indexing of the Record Volumes is not so good as it might be. Printed papers must be arranged in bundles by dates or subject and a proper list of them maintained, useless paper being destroyed. At present even if printed copies are available, it is not known that they are available, as they lie unarranged in heaps. Proper lists should also be kept of all Office Books, Reports, &c., and they should be numbered and carefully arranged, so as to be available without search as soon as wanted. Then, such Acts and Rules (including Civil Service Regulations) as we have to deal with should be kept up-to-date, correction being written in from time to time. The files should have cross references to connected subjects. Old files which are not much in demand should have all useless papers removed from them and be bound up into volumes and be put away so as to leave more room for current files. Legal opinions must be properly arranged and indexed. A Standing Orders file should be maintained and all new orders and variations should be regularly posted up as soon as issued. No Office can work efficiently without a perfect system of record-keeping.

The present strength of the Establishment is as follows :—Office Manager, Rs. 150-200 ; Head Clerk, Rs. 100; 2nd Clerk, Rs. 80; 3rd Clerk, Rs. 75; 4th Clerk, Rs. 50 ; 5th Clerk, Rs. 40; 6th Clerk, Rs. 30; 7th Clerk Rs. 25.

The additional cost will be Rs. 135. I do not, however, propose all this increase at once, but would wait to see if the present tendency to increase work continues. If Corporation sittings become less prolonged and fewer Committees are in future appointed, it may not be necessary to work up to the full strength proposed. The work of the Corporation Branch is so heavy that even with an assistant of Mr. Masani's capacity and industry, it has not been possible to combine it continuously with the duties of an Office Manager. It was hoped in 1902 that the tendency to increased work might abate. That it has not abated is known to the Standing Committee. I request, therefore, that the place of Corporation Clerk, which formed a portion of my original scheme, may now, be sanctioned., Para. 7 of the Sub-committee's report runs as follows :—'The Office Manager and the Senior Clerks in charge of the Standing Committee and Committee and Sub-Committee branches should be men of good education and some literary abilities. The Corporation, in their Resolution No. 4881 of 24th August 1899, have expressed the opinion that in all Municipal appointments perference should, wherever possible, be given to men of university education, especially to Graduates." The selection of new men has been carefully made, but it has not been always possible to retain good men for any length of time. In an office of only 9 clerks promotion is necessarily very slow, and several good men who joined on low salaries in the hope of promotion after a reasonable period of time, have left after serving for short periods when they found that promotion was not in sight. Much labour was spent in training them and they left just when they were beginning to be really useful. The pay of the Office Manager is, I think, meagre compared to his work and responsibilities. He is Personal Assistant to the Secretary and his salary compares very unfavourably with that drawn by the holders of similar posts in other Departments.

I beg to propose the following scale :—

Assistant Municipal Secretary, Rs. 200-20-300; Corporation Clerk, Rs. 100-5-125; Standing Committee Clerk, Rs. 85-5-95; Committee and Sub-Committee Clerk, Rs. 70-5-80; Record Clerk, Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 70, by biennial increments of Rs. 5; Despatch and Accounts Clerk, Rs. 50; rising to Rs. 60 by biennial increments of Rs. 5; 1st Junior Clerk, Rs. 60, rising to Rs. 65, after 2 years' service ; 2nd Junior Clerk, Rs. 55, rising to Rs. 60, after 2 years' service; 3rd Junior Clerk, Rs.45, rising to Rs. 50, after 2 years' service; 4th Junior Clerk, Rs. 35, rising to Rs. 40, after 2 years' service; 5th Junior Clerk, Rs. 30, rising to Rs. 35, after 2 years' service."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna proposed that the matter be referred for consideration to Sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, Sir Sassoon J. David, Dr. K. E, Dadachanji, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey and himself.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said that the matter was settled only four years ago when the maximum salaries were fixed. No case, he thought, was now made out for a re-arrangement. It was no use fixing minimum and maximum salaries if the arrangement was altered so rapidly. What increase was actually proposed on this occasion was not clear, but he believed they were asked to sanction altogether an increase of Rs. 980. No sooner the maximum figures were reached a re-arrangement was proposed. The present proposal for a re-arrangement appeared to him very strange as only four years ago the maximum figures were fixed.

Mr. Baptista thought that no case had been made out by the secretary for a re-arrangement.

Sir Bhalchandra's proposition was then put to vote and carried.

All kinds of MOTOR CAR Accessories Oil Petrol Greases, in stock at Paris India.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

IT seems quite useless for us in Bombay to prattle on and call out against the tedium of the present time of the year when there is no earthly reason why things should be so. Consoling to a certain extent are the notices regarding the Skating Rink we are shortly to have and that is likely to give relaxation of some sort. The appearance of hockey sticks in the last few days on the Co-operage, though the unimportant nature of the games did not attract many onlookers, may give people the idea that it has been decided to begin the season for this game a couple and more months earlier than usual. This is not the case however and the games have merely been practices for the teams that one entering for the Aga Khan Tournament in Poona. In past years we have heard a good deal of talk about Bombay teams, visiting this hill station for their journey, but it has only gone as far as talk and it is most pleasing to note that some have at last taken up the matter seriously, and that something will come of the proposals.

We have something to be proved of in having a sporting regiment, such as the Royal Scots stationed here, and from what we have seen of them all round it is not surprising that they are one of those who are to make the journey. Judging by the form they have so far shown, too, they are likely to be a much improved eleven this year as, though the Medicos were not at full strength, they gave the Grant Medical College, this year's winners, a three goal beating. The College is not sending a team, but we are nevertheless to be represented by two Civilian elevens—the R I M Dockyard and Customs. The former, it will be remembered, were a very young team last season, and are likely to be so again, but made a very game fight and were actually the first to score against the St. Xavier's from Calcutta. They played a friendly game with the Scots on Monday, and after a scrambly game, in which weight told, were beaten by 5 goals to 1.

Mr. P. R. Cadell again has taken charge of the Customs and with the large number of Cathedral High School Old Boys, eligible for the team, should skipper a more than ordinarily good team. They broke down most unaccountably against the R. I. M., on Tuesday, losing by 2-0 due to absence of any sort of combination, but when got together at full strength and with a little practise should be uncommonly like a cup winning eleven. Spilling was again in good form and actually scored, but from an offside and C. Kelly scoring twice for the R. I. M, won them the game. Individually the Customs were a very warm lot including such old hands as P. R. Cadell, at forcire half, E Smith at back, Barton and Fiado halves and Spilling, Carroll and the elder of the Hogans in the forward line. The R. I. M. play a very nice game and combine well with Jeffries in the centre, C. Kelly and H. Templeton on the right and Baker on the left with a very game little goal-keeper.

The teams have to be congratulated on their enterprise and should meet with the success they deserve. The Scots were to have played the Port Trust yesterday, but were eventually opposed by a scratch team composed of Customs and Cathedral School boys who, though they played game, were of course badly beaten. It is to be hoped they will not miss so many chances of scoring when they get to Poona. Amongst the eleven are several of the Soccer team, Newbigging, Smith, Deathridge, Webber and that small little boxer Evans.

REX

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETING.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of shareholders of the Southern Maharatta Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday at its registered office, Telephone Buildings, being the office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Limited, secretaries and managers,

Mr. James P. Chrystal presided.

The director's report stated : The Directors have the pleasure to lay before you their report on the working of the mills for the year ended 30th June 1906 together with a balance sheet and profit and loss account for the same period. The nett earnings on the year's working amount to Rs. 1,82,809-10-0, out of which the directors have set aside Rs. 50,000 to depreciation fund account and Rs. 35,000 to reserve dividend fund account, and from the balance they recommend a dividend of Rs. 20 per share, which will absorb Rs. 94,220. They also recommend that a Bonus of Rs. 2,000 be divided among the employees, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,589-10-0 to be carried forward to next year's account. The cotton crop of the Hubli District was a failure, and as the great competition was experienced from outside buyers, who required good stapled cotton for the Weaving Mills in other parts of India, prices of cotton in Hubli have ruled comparatively high, and this has seriously curtailed our profits for the past year, and will certainly influence our earnings on the current year until the new crop becomes available at more moderate prices. The stocks of yarn, cotton, fuel, stores, &c., were checked on the 30th June last by Mr. R. G. Campbell, of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ld., and were found in order. The property of the Company with the cotton, cuppas, etc., has been insured for Rs. 21,73,250. Mr. Soobrao Ramchandra Behatty retires by rotation from the Board of Directors, but he is eligible for re-election. Mr. Cursedjee Cawasjee Dalal and Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company offer themselves for re-election as auditors.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 20 per share, free of income tax, was declared. Mr. Soobrao Ramchandra Behatty, who retired by rotation was re-elected a director. Mr. Cursetjee Cawasjee Dalal and Messrs. Ferguson and Co., were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Oriental," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow from Aden with the English Mail brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Barton, Mr R
Browne, Surg-Genl W Mrs and child
Brett, Mr C T
Casson, Lt and Mrs W F S
Clutterbuck, Lt C H
Carnett, Miss Hdr
Cox, Mr G L
Church, Mr F H
Doran, Miss O
Donald, Miss
Dale, Miss
Elton, Mr S G
Eyer, Mrs F J
Eden, Mr A V
Forester, Miss
Graham, Mr J F
Graves, Lt D A
Gillett, Mr B
Hodgson, Mr C E
Isabel, Sister
Josephine, Sister
Jones, Miss
Long, Mrs
Lorenzo, Mr G
McNair, Mrs(ller A W and 2 Infants
Mitford, Lt J P
Maynard, Mr and Mrs F
Middleton, Mr J
Oakden, Mr and Mrs R and child
Pearose, Miss
Palmer, Mrs
Russell, Mr and Mrs H J
Richards, Miss L
Seconde, Mr and Mrs
Scott, Lt G A
Thompson, Miss
Thornton, Mrs D and Miss
Wilson, Mr G A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Mrs
Anderson, Mr F G
Broome, Lt-Col H C and Mrs
Batty, Hon Mr Justice
Batty, Mrs H
Bliss, Mr C V
Bowen, Mr P L
Barrett, Mrs and child
Banbury, Lt G
Crawford, Lt-Col D G
Cotton, Mr W B
Drake, Brockman A sj H E
Deck, Lauder, Mr G and Mrs
Davies, Lt-Col H and Miss
Dederct, Mr W
Donald, Mr J
Dean, Mr J G
Efford, Mrs L R and child
Edwards, Maj F M
Fry, Lt-Col C J and Mrs
Godendorf, Baron
Garban, Mons
Gardiner, Capt H W
Garland, Lt-Col F A C
Grieg, Capt J G
Gordon, Lt. and Mrs
Humphrey, Maj R J H
Jopling, Mr L M
Jacob, Mr R G
Knight, Mr and Mrs W H
Kelly, Capt H B
Krieg, Mr A
Legge, Mr F C
Lyle, Col H T
Lund, Mr A S
Morris, Mr A H
Morgan, Col W J A
Mayo, Mr G L
Maddox, Mr and Mrs S L
Myers, Mr and Mrs S B
McLeod, Capt R D C
Marshall, Lt A
Mac Tier, Capt Hall
Morgan, Mrs
Nicholl, Dr E M
Nethersole, Mr M
Nygaard, Mr A
Nebew, Mr M
Ogle, Lt W
Oates, Mr R
Printer, Mr and Mrs N H
Plays, Mr H W G
Pelkington, Capt and Mrs
Porter, Mrs W K and child
Ricard, Capt J T
Roberts, Rev A T
Reilly, Mrs E G
Roberts, Maj W B
Robertson, Mr L J Mrs and Infant
Shenck, Baron
Scott, Mr and Mrs R
Steel, Mr S S
Saunders, Mr H J
Sale, Lt C T
Torts, Smith Mrs F.
Turner, Lt H W
Thompson, Mr G O
Taylor, Mr and Mrs J
Trentharai, Mr Max
Wilkins, Mr A D
Woods, Mr and Mrs V
Yates, Lt-Col R B

FROM BRINDISI.

Bathurst, Mr J A
Barbour, Mr and Mrs T
Beaver, Col P K
Currumbhoy, Mr J A
Clarke, Col P J
Dunn, Mr H
Hussain, Mr A
Moir, Mr and Mrs G W and Infant
Parkin, Mr N H
Rosling, Mr A W
stevens, C F
Schmidt, Mr H

FOR KARACHI.

Dicktander, Lt J
Doveton, Lt H J
Pull, Mr E A H
Moore, Lt H W
Moir, Mr A J
Mac Turck, Mr J A
Northern, Miss A
Wallins, Mr and Mrs A

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NATIVE INTERESTS.

Representative Institutions.

A CRY FROM THE WIDOW.

THE *Indian Mirror* is grieved to read the views of the Governor of Madras in popular representative. It says :—

Sir Arthur Lawley has not been long in India, and has scarcely had any opportunity of carefully studying the people, their history both ancient and modern, and their various institutions. He must, therefore, have only re-echoed the views, which are generally held by the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. These views, we regret to say, are mostly one-sided, and very often based on superficial observation. We doubt very much whether any Englishman has yet been fully able to study the Indians, and their social, religious and political institutions. If there are any people in the world who are predisposed to the system of representative institutions, and have got a democratic instinct it is the Hindus. It may look like a paradox at first sight, but nevertheless, it is true. What is the Hindu society composed of but a number of castes, which are like so many organised associations, each looking to the interests and controlling the affairs of its constituent members? All members of the same caste are equal in every respect,—enjoying equal rights and privileges. Every one has a voice in the deliberations and decisions which concern the welfare of the caste, and no one can play the autocrat or ride rough-shod over the feelings of others. Each caste is a veritable democratic association, where no distinction is made between the rich and the poor, and the literate and the illiterate. The caste Panchayet is as powerful as a law-court, and every member of the caste has to bow down to its decisions. To say, therefore, that the Indians, or for the matter of that,

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A REMEDY.

Write for a copy of our "ALBUM OF THE GREAT MASTERS OF MUSIC" and Catalogue of Pianos &c. This volume will explain to you the construction of Pianos by the most eminent manufacturers who have obtained the World's Highest honours by dint of progressive energy and determination to perfect their productions in accordance with the most approved modern standards worthy of the name of pianofortes.

Piano playing becomes a pleasure only when the qualities of the Instrument can enthuse and rouse the pupil and musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. Our Pianos are specially built and guaranteed for the Indian Climate. JULIUS BLUTHNER and SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE—the old old favourites and the most popular Instruments in India—are names synonymous with perfection in every detail.

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KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1906.

THE GERMAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

In these days when the superiority of everything German is dinned into our ears, it is refreshing to learn that the German system of education does not turn out such a host of "Admirable Crichtons" as we had supposed. Writing for the October number of the "Contemporary Review," Mr. J. Ellis Barker makes some very searching criticisms in his article entitled "Education and Mis-education in Germany." To begin with statistics. If the number of educators and educational institutions be an indication of national capacity, Germany should lead the world. She is the most-educated as well as the most-drilled nation in Europe to-day. She possesses "60,000 elementary State schools, with about 150,000 teachers who instruct some 9,000,000 children ; she has more than 1,000 higher schools, where about 20,000 teachers instruct more than 300,000 pupils, whilst at the numerous universities, polytechnics and other technical high schools, about 6,000 professors and lecturers instruct some 80,000 students." With such an army of teachers at work it is not surprising to find that there are practically no uneducated people in Germany. But the value of the education given is altogether another matter ; instruction, like other things, may be extensive without being intensive. As a matter of fact, the German system is far less effective intellectually than is generally supposed, while the characteristic which really does deserve imitation, viz. : its disciplinary value for the nation, is too frequently ignored or misunderstood by foreign eulogists. Compulsory education was adopted by Germany first of the European nations and whereas the national education of England was in the first place mainly social and religious, in Germany it had a political origin. Luther, no doubt, laid the foundations of an educational system as a bulwark of Protestantism against the claims and teaching of the Roman Catholic Church, but it remained for the Prussian kings to organize a national elementary education ; and this they did in order to knit together the ill-jointed Prussian territories and to implant in the breasts of the people the patriotic principle. Frederick William I., an able administrator though a capricious and often brutal despot, in 1713 decreed compulsory education for his dominions and built as many schools as his scanty funds allowed. His son, Frederick the Great, adopted the same instrument, amongst others, to create a homogeneous Prussian nation. Those monarchs aimed before all at creating a nation of industrious, useful and loyal citizens and obedient soldiers. From that time to the present day, the educational organization of Germany has remained an absolutist machine, bearing a distinctly military character and inculcating an aggressive military patriotism, in fact almost a branch establishment of the German barracks.

Even at the present day when education has received in Germany a tinge of democracy, the elementary schools are a most powerful tool in the hands of the Government, and that Government is still very largely absolutist. The political character of the schools is still maintained, and the turning out of good citizens is, as it certainly should be, kept before the minds of the German schoolmasters. The birthday of the Emperor and the anniversary of Sedan are the two great school festivals, and they are celebrated throughout the land with patriotic songs and speeches. While the schools do not succeed, as Wilhelm II. would like, in eradicating the growing power of the Social Democrats, they do still foster a militant patriotism which must be of great service to the nation, and they do secure that the German youth shall have the interests of the Fatherland deeply rooted in their minds. Moreover, the educational system bears valuable fruit in the matter of discipline. German children are forced to become orderly, punctual, courteous and clean; the school-master is an autocrat and due subordination is ensured. This habit of discipline is of incalculable benefit to the nation. English education too often fosters self-indulgence and laziness, and is too individualistic in its tone. German education teaches the young to work, to obey, and before all to obey the authorities, a lesson which is still more sharply inculcated in later years by service in the national army. We thus have a nation of willing workers and docile citizens, easily led by an able and conscientious administration, a population more ready than that of the British Isles to place the interests of the country above personal or pecuniary interests. National co-operation in matters political and economic has made Germany great, and we may well regard this capacity of national co-operation as begotten by the spirit of subordination pervading the educational system. To have so ably instilled discipline is then the great achievement of German education. As a disseminator of knowledge and a moulder of character it is far less successful than has generally been supposed. The elementary schools do not in any country seek to disseminate knowledge of a high order in great quantity. But, while providing such instruction as will be of a practical value in life, they should train the character and foster the religious feeling. The German elementary schools are good enough training grounds for practical life in the lower stations of the social scale, but they have egregiously failed to fulfil their mission on the moral and religious side. Morality, as deduced from the statistics of illegitimate births and suicides, is very inferior in present-day Germany and the decrease of religion is a fact disputed by none. Toleration for other Christian sects or Jews is conspicuous by its absence and the school-system cannot escape censure for failing to implant a more Christian spirit.

The secondary schools, the gymnasia, so often held up as models with regard to the subjects taught and the character of the teaching, are little less than institutions consecrated to the Game of Cram. They provide a nine years' course for those wishing to follow professional careers. Greek and Latin are studied in these schools, but too great attention is devoted to the philological side. Microscopic dissection of sentences is practised to the loss of artistic appreciation of the complete work. History is learned from handbooks crammed with dates and facts and an immense mass of unpalatable and undigestible facts are mechanically committed to the memory. The result is the production of learned automata with weakened memories and impaired sight. The percentage of spectacle-wearers among the present day Germans is a fact worthy of attention. Nor is sufficient emphasis placed upon physique during the hard labour of these nine dull years. The German is not addicted to sport and British sports have not "caught on" to quite the same extent as in France, Gymnastic exercises are prescribed in moderation, but the open air games so necessary to the growing boy are but rarely seen. Ascending to University education, we have no hesitation in asserting the number of students to be unnecessarily large. At the present time there are some 40,000, more than double that of Great Britain, out of a population not quite half as much again. It is hardly to be doubted that competition is being rendered unnecessarily severe by the unduly large output of would-be doctors, lawyers and teachers. But while perhaps too many Germans, just as too many Indians, receive a purely literary education, the crying need of India—technical education—is by no means defective in Germany. So far from this being so, technical education is almost overdone. Germany, which is no longer a model to Great Britain in her elementary, intermediate and university education, can still teach Englishmen, and indeed all nations, much in the way of technical education. German mechanics often know more than English ones, but are less capable and resourceful in practice. We may then recognise that German education has many unsatisfactory features, It has been both over-valued and misunderstood. Its main excellence, as we have pointed out, lies in the discipline instilled in the schools, in that habit of surrendering personal interests which must increase the national efficiency and subserve the country's good. It is not the book knowledge received by her citizens in schools which has brought Germany her political and economic success, for the educational machine tends rather to stunt the intelligence and thus to prevent the book-knowledge from being reasonably applied. Germany is not really an intellectual nation. She is a learned nation and produces scholars by the thousand, but man for man her people do not read to anything like the extent that Englishmen do. If the Germans were a nation of readers, their newspapers would attain a higher rate of excellence. We do not therefore need to transplant *en bloc* to English, much less to Indian soil, the educational system, which has grown up under peculiar conditions in Germany, and which, even though it be in harmony with the national character, is in many directions so deplorably defective. The German system should be studied and imitated with more discrimination. Without dispute, she has something to teach other nations, but we have no hesitation in saying that she herself has not a little to learn. In this, as in other matters, the pretensions of the Teutonic Gamaliel have been unduly exalted.

THE NEW MEN-OF-WAR. Now that the "Dreadnought" has more than fulfilled the expectation of her designers, the public interest has shifted to the trio of ships being built on the Clyde, the "Invincible," "Inflexible" and "Indomitable." The accounts which have appeared in the press show that they are of 17,250 tons, 25 knots speed, and carry eight 12-inch guns, and it is stated that they are expected to attain a *maximum* speed of 27 knots, but we think that this may safely be dismissed as absurd. As every naval architect knows, each additional knot demands a disproportionate increase of horse-power : for instance, the "Terrible" at 11 knots uses about 2,000 horse-power, but to attain 22 knots the horse-power necessary is 25,000, that is, in order to double the speed it is necessary to use ten times the horse-power, in fact one may reverse the French maxim and say that it is the last step that costs. In order to realize a speed of 27 knots with a ship of the "Invincible's" size and shape certainly not less than 75,000 horse-power would be required, and it is obvious that to compensate for the enormous weight of the machinery and coal great sacrifices would have to be made in other directions. We know that the armament is to be very heavy, so that the only elements left are protection and structural strength. Reduction of the latter is out of the question, it is cut quite fine enough already, and the recent tendency has been to increase protection rather than diminish it, so that, taken all round, it is pretty certain that the designed speed will not exceed 25 knots. Even with that the machinery and armament must be heavy enough to keep down the weight allotted to armour protection to that of the cruiser types, so that we think the opinion of many writers in the press that these ships are intended to displace the "Dreadnought" class is not tenable, as battle-ships must be able to take blows as well as give them. Every case in which one element of design has been unduly developed has resulted in failure and an early relegation to the scrap-heap, and we think that the distinction between the battleship and the armoured cruiser will be preserved, though there will always be some ships whose character is difficult to determine. Great interest has been aroused in the novel disposition of the "Invincible's" guns, but the description is likely to mislead. Owing to the substitution of a few heavy guns for many lighter pieces it has been possible to arrange for them a wide arc of fire, but, although it is strictly true that all eight guns will be able to bear on either broadside, and six out of eight either ahead or astern, great care will have to be exercised to prevent one pair of guns from firing too closely past another. The blast of modern big guns is so tremendous that their discharge in the direction of a turret may disable all the men in it, and in this case a trifling change of bearing from the dead-ahead or dead-abeam position will put one turret in each case out of action. The impression apparently conveyed to the public that all guns will bear nearly all round is illusory.

"BANDE MATARAM" IN ENGLAND. INDIAN parents, anxious for their future well-being, at the cost of much self-denial in many cases, send their sons to England that they may acquire the best possible training. Several institutions afford the young men opportunities of spending their leisure to advantage. But it seems that in all cases paternal solicitude is not appreciated and that in some the lads make the worst possible use of their opportunities. We take the evidence of the *Indian Sociologist*, a sheet which is regarded as the organ of a petty society whose objects cannot be approved by right-thinking men. That journal gives an account of a gathering of a handful of young men in Highgate, at which they talked arrant nonsense, which in this country would have been accounted sedition. In its report of the proceedings the *Sociologist* says: "An unique event in the history of Indian gatherings in England was the singing of the Indian National Anthem *Bande-Mataram* in Sanskrit with a piano accompaniment. The whole assembly rose to honour the patriotic song and joined in the chorus. The song was rendered by Mr. D. N. Tagore, a great-grandson of the late Maharshi Devendranath Tagore, of Calcutta in a most impressive and inspiring manner, and the audience was visibly affected." Then followed a lecture on "the Making of Modern India," by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, B. A., and L.L.B., of Bombay. That gentleman in his remarks said that the history of India before the advent of the British might be broadly divided into three periods : (1) The pre-Muhammadan Period ; (2) the Muhammadan Period ; (3) the Mahratta Period, and he contended that

"India had fared far better under the old regimes than under British rule which has imposed the dead level of slavery now prevalent in the land. In support of his argument he cited many eminent authorities, both ancient and modern, and laid great stress on the views of Mazzini regarding the political emancipation of an enslaved nation. The lecturer exhorted his hearers to act up to the principles laid down by that great Italian patriot and to do their utmost toward securing the independence of their country."

Is it that they may talk treason that indulgent parents send their sons to England ? To crown all at the Highgate meeting, the president, a Madrasi

"Asked the permission of the meeting to render the Indian National Anthem, *Bande Mataram*, to the tune of *La Marseillaise*, the immortal national hymn of the French, regarding which Carlyle says that it is the luckiest musical composition ever promulgated, the sound of which will make the blood tingle in men's veins ; and whole Armies and Assemblages will sing it, with eyes weeping and burning, with hearts defiant of Death, Despot, and Devil."

VETERINARY WORK IN BENGAL. THE Civil Veterinary Department of Bengal finds itself unable to do its work thoroughly for want of men. The Superintendent of the Department has informed the local administration that if it is to cope this year with the suppression of glanders and farcy over the enormous area of Calcutta and its suburbs and also *epizootic lymphangitis* and *surra*, there is still a greater necessity to employ a second Imperial officer in the college. The Punjab has not less than six Imperial officers conducting veterinary work and cattle-breeding. It should behove Bengal too, where agriculture is most extensively carried on, to see that it has a proportionate complement of Imperial officers to help it to progress in veterinary work and cattle-breeding. Cannot Bombay's surplus veterinary graduates be found employment in Bengal ?

THE Calcutta Light Horse is, we understand, desirous of being present at the Agra manœuvres during the Amir's visit.

INVITATIONS are being issued for a dinner to be given at the American Consulate in Calcutta on the 27th of November—Thanksgiving Day.

AT the sale of old Indian books by Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., at their Auction Rooms in Calcutta, some rare books were sold ; but an all-day sale only realized about Rs. 3,500.

YESTERDAY morning Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, accompanied by Major C. E. Baynes, D. A. A. G., visited the Italian Cruiser "Calabria." On his leaving the vessel a salute of 11 guns was fired in his honour.

THE estimate for the Upper Swat Canal, including the tunnel through the Malakand, is 182 lakhs of rupees, and the work will take seven years to complete. A return of eight per cent per annum is anticipated.

A RULE has been granted by the High Court of Calcutta against Kasul Rasul Beebee, the wife of Ebrahim Ismail, now in the Alipore Jail, to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed to take charge of the property belonging to Mamojee Mahomed Sockat.

A STRANGER, wishing to play golf at North Berwick, saw one in authority upon the matter. "What name, sir ?" asked the official "De Nexfeldt." "Man," the official said, "we canna fash oorsels wi' names like that at North Berwick. Ye'll stairt in the morn at 10-15 to the name of 'Fairgusson' !"

IT is reported that a satisfactory substitute for tin has been discovered by a Pennsylvanian metallurgist, more particularly for supplying tin plates. Successful tests are stated to have been made for upwards of twelve months, and the metal will be put on the market almost immediately at a price between £65 and £75 a ton.

THE Roman Catholic authorities, at Berlin, are prosecuting the publisher of a novel, "The Sinful Bishop," written by an old Catholic priest, for alleged libel. The publisher intends to call as witnesses several expert physicians and historians to prove the contention of the book that celibacy is an evil in itself, and specially an evil among the clergy.

MR. EARLE, C. S., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, is likely to revert to the ordinary Civil line again, in which case Mr. Kuchler of the Educational Service will doubtless succeed him. It is to be hoped that the report is correct for there was much resentment felt in Educational circles throughout India at the appointment of a Civilian in succession to Sir Alexander Pedler.

WIRELESS telegraphy still continues to be worked successfully at Port Blair. On the 28th instant the station there got into communication with the German cruiser *Leipsig* as she was proceding from Rangoon to Calcutta. A message of 44 words from Calcutta was transmitted to the vessel, and a reply of 221 words was received and afterwards sent to Calcutta. The distance was comparatively short, being under fifty miles.

A HINDU widow named Sarola was found murdered in Howrah (Calcutta) on Tuesday. The woman had been missing for three days, when she was discovered under her bed, wrapped up in gunny with a cloth round her neck with which she was evidently strangled. Theft is supposed to have been the object of the crime, as all her jewellery is missing. A paramour has been arrested on suspicion.

THE Pagan races of the Malay Peninsula are the subject of an important work, which Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish. It is by Mr. W. W. Skeat and Mr. Charles Otto Blagden, who have spent years among the Malayans. Their studies, therefore, possess the great advantage that arises from personal investigation. They form the first work in the English language devoted exclusively to a study of the Pagan tribes of Malaya in all their aspects.

A STRICT supervision is exercised over the advertisement columns of newspaper at all times, and insertion refused to all advertisements which, in the opinion of its managers, are of a fraudulent or offensive character. Considering that the competition a newspaper, in its advertising department, has to meet, it is surely not too much to ask that as much care shall be taken by others and if they will not keep advertisements free of offensive matter, the police shall compel them. We are led to these remarks by the sight of a newly printed advertisement on the Mahomedan Cemetery wall in Queen's Road, which, we think, should be at once obliterated in the interest of public morals.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME,

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XXIV.

A CATASTROPHE.

THE following evening Carver, Mallett and Werner arrived together at the lighter, a kind of low heavy barge laden with timber, called the 'Liza Jane,' and on to this they stepped. Werner, according to the directions given in the letter, whistled three times, and there came a response from below. Mallett tried to bolt when the signal was given but Roland held him grimly by the arm. Then a voice called to the whistler to step below and Jack went down followed by Roland with the unwilling Mallett. They found themselves in a stuffy cabin, and before them clearly visible in the smoky light of the swinging oil lamp, stood Mr Robert Plough in civilian clothes.

"Mr. Robert Plough. I thought so."

Jack Werner smiled as he made the remark, nothing the consternation on the policeman's face. For reasons which he had not imparted even to Roland, he had quite expected to see the constable. Roland could not understand his friend's exultant tone, but guessing intuitively that something was in the wind, seated himself artfully on a locker near the cabin door, ready to prevent egress, should it be necessary to do so. Mallett also appeared to be somewhat disconcerted, as Jack ascertained by a swift side-glance. In fact he was so taken aback by the—to him—unexpected presence of Plough that he tried to end an embarrassing pause by retiring hastily.

"We must have come on board the wrong ship," said he weakly.

Jack nodded to Roland, who at once closed the door, and stood against it ready for emergencies. "It is possible," said Werner in an ironical voice, "that we have made some such mistake ; but Mr. Plough, whom we know is a most zealous constable, will doubtless be able to explain !"

Plough stuttered and grew crimson. "I have nothing to explain," he stammered, and tried to appear at his ease. "I am waiting on this barge for her captain, who is a friend of mine. He has gone ashore with his two men and will be back soon."

"I see. Then you did not write this letter asking for Lady Winceby's papers ?"

"I never asked for any papers," cried Plough uneasily.

"Exactly," smiled Werner, glad that the man had fallen into the trap so rapidly set, "but in the letter you ask for money and propose to hand over a certain bill signed by Lady Winceby, on payment of five hundred pounds. Will you take the money in gold or notes ?"

"I never wrote no letter," mumbled Plough, more uncomfortable than ever. "I am here by chance."

"I really think the man is speaking the truth," said Mallett desperately. "We had better go."

"With Lady Winceby's bill, not without," said Jack, "and if you intend to side with Plough, Mr. Mallett, my friend, Mr. Carver, will side with me."

"I don't leave this place till I get to the bottom of the whole affair," said Roland grimly. "If Plough has Lady Winceby's papers, he must know who struck Tawse down."

"I don't. I know nothing."

"Yes, you do : you know everything. As to this letter," said Werner, producing the annonymous scrawl, "it is in your handwriting."

Plough was taken aback. How do you know, sir ?"

"Because I went to Mrs. Zeal and got from her a letter you had once written to Jubilee. Mrs. Zeal, not approving of her daughter marrying you, took the letter, and gave it to me. The writings correspond. You wrote this letter," and Jack shook it at the man.

"No," said Plough, but the perspiration stood on his tanned face. "You are making a mistake, Mr. Werner. I know nothing."

"Mr. Mallett here says that you do."

"I never said a word," cried the barrister anxiously, and casting a propitiating glance at the uncomfortable officer.

"Oh, yes. And you tried to bribe Plough."

"If Mr. Mallett accuses me of doin' wrong things," scowled the policeman, "he'll find himself in the wrong box. I shan't suffer alone."

"But I never—"

Werner cut the barrister short. "Hold your tongue," he said quickly. "We'll deal with Plough first and you afterwards. See here," he turned from the lawyer to the policeman. "You have made a half confession that you have done something deserving of punishment. If you don't tell us the whole truth at once, I'll have you arrested."

"I'm a desperate man," cried Plough fiercely.

"So are we," interposed Roland, producing his revolver. "So much so that we are armed. Sit down, Plough, and speak up. Mallett, you keep where you are."

Plough sat down and folded his arms. "I shan't say a word," said he obstinately.

"Very good," said Werner. "Move aside Roland, while I go out and pick up a brother policeman of Mr. Plough's. You can keep these two quiet with your Derringer."

"No ! No," cried Mallett, white and trembling. "We'll tell you what we know."

"Ah," Jack returned to his seat. Then there is something to tell."

"Yes, only—"

"Hold your tongue, Mr. Mallett," shouted Plough half rising.

"Hold yours," said Jack, placing a firm hand on the constable's brawny shoulder. "Now then, Mallett."

The policeman made a grab at Werner, and tried to fling him. At the same time Mallett flung himself on Roland. The two gentlemen were taken by surprise, and there ensued a silent struggle. Roland easily threw Mallett on the floor, but Jack found Plough harder to manage. But Werner was wiry and determined not to be mastered. In the narrow space of the cabin, which was still further lessened by the table fastened to the floor, he swung with the larger man. Had it been a mere matter of physical force, Jack might have been overcome. But during a moment's advantage, he contrived to get at his hip-pocket and Plough started back when he found a glittering barrel levelled at his head. "Sit down," said Jack breathlessly ; and with a growl of baffled rage the policeman dropped heavily on to the seat running along the side of the cabin. Roland hauled Mallett to his feet and proped him up like a doll in an opposite seat. Then Werner, steadying the lamp which was swinging dangerously, went towards the closed door, before which Roland now stood. The two looked at their antagonists, who were both cowed in different ways.

"One of you," said Werner very deliberately, "killed Tawse."

"I never did !" cried Mallett despairingly. "He was dead when I was in the office."

"Ah, then you did enter Rochester House ?"

"Yes. I went to see if Rebecca had killed Tawse as I wanted."

"You cold-blooded scoundrel," cried Roland furiously. "The man was your father."

"He was no father to me," said Mallett recklessly and folded his arms. "And you can't prove anything. Rebecca, who is really Lady—"

"We know that," interrupted Jack imperiously. "Go on."

Mallett cast a glance of surprise at the young man's face. "I don't know how you learned it," said he.

"Lady Wallace came up and told me everything herself. I know how you hypnotised her and put the purple stocking filled with sand into her hand so that she might kill the man."

"I never did," cried the barrister quailing.

"She went there to kill my father of her own accord and—"

"Stuff and nonsense," interrupted Roland in his turn. "Why do you tell these lies ?"

"They are not lies, Plough can tell you that I am innocent."

"No, I can't," growled the policeman," we are in the same box, Mr. Mallett, so you may as well say how you killed the old man."

"I didn't ! I didn't," shouted the barrister leaping to his feet. "Upon my soul," he appealed with out-stretched hands to Carver and Werner, "I am wholly innocent."

"No, you ain't," began Plough, but Mallett cut him short.

"It is you who killed my father," he cried. "Me," Plough leaped to his feet also, and looked dangerous. "You are a liar. Didn't I come up to the chambers and find you rifling the safe, and didn't you give me some of the papers.—"

"No, I never did. You killed my father ! you robbed the safe."

Plough threw himself across the narrow table, and tried to grip the miserable man's throat. Mallett beat the air feebly. "Keep him off : keep him off," he said wailing. "He'll kill me,"

"Sit down," Plough, said Werner pointing his weapon.

Clenching his hands and grinding his teeth Plough sat down. "You are too many for me," he growled. "But I'll kill that reptile before I've done with him. He got me into this trouble, and now he'll have to get me out of it. If I swing : he'll swing."

(To be continued.)

NEW BOOKS.

MR. F. BULLEN'S work is always worth reading, because he gives first-hand information. He writes as one having authority. Doubtless much of his own personal experience is recorded in FRANK BULLEN'S SEA APPRENTICE (George Bell and Sons), which gives an interesting description of life on a sailing ship in the mercantile marine. Reading this book, one is lost in admiration of the youngsters who stick to the sea in spite of their bitter first experience. Mr. Bullen is an enthusiast about the sea and its wonders, but even he cannot show much that is attractive in the life of an apprentice, even at its best. On the other hand, he shows very clearly, that if the captain and officers of the ship are not both kind and considerate, the apprentice has an exceedingly miserable time. The book is crammed full of interesting details of sea life, and also contains thrilling accounts of all the great events in a sailor's life, including a cyclone, a fire at sea, and the salvage of a derelict. Mr. Bullen's simplicity of style makes all his descriptions interesting reading, and saves them from that tediousness which so often accompanies the would-be thrilling writer. The only drawback to the book is that it is bound in a red paper which leaves its mark on one's fingers.

"OUT OF THE RUNNING" BY ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW, (GEORGE BELL and SONS). This is a first class book for lovers of cheap melodrama. In it we have a noble owner of horses and his devoted jockey as the principal characters. The jockey, like the man who knew not what to say and so swore, is often at a loss for words, so relieves his feelings by saying "blowed if I ain't left." In an East-End theatre, this remark would, no doubt, frequently "bring down the house." We also have a scheming adventuress, "of medium height—*for a woman inclined to be tall*—with hair of the deepest, glossiest black, in some lights so intense as to shimmer blue, she wore it heavily waved on each side of her low Clytie-like forehead. (The italics are ours). She, of course, is in love with the noble owner and endeavours to bribe his jockey to pull his master's horse. The ways of true love are strange. The lady's reason for such a course was not to get filthy lucre for herself, for she was very rich, but in order to prevent Sir Bruce, who was very poor, winning a big stake, thereby getting out of debt and marrying the girl of his choice. Of course, the faithful jockey doesn't pull the horse, but as it doesn't win on account of its being "dosed" by the villain of the piece who is hand-in-glove with the lady adventuress, and in love with Sir Bruce's fiancee, suspicion of sharp practice falls on Sir Bruce and his jockey. We need say no more except that the plot is worked out in accordance with the time-honoured traditions of Adelphi melodrama, and the jockey brings down the curtain, as he raised it, with the profound remark "blowed if I ain't left."

"LADY FITZ MAURICE'S HUSBAND," BY ARABELLA KENEALY (T. Fisher Unwin). This book reminds us of the story of the man who gave his hamal a four-page chit which ran as follows :—

Page 1—This man has been my faithful hamal for 2 years.

Page 2—It seems much longer.

Page 3—He only leaves me now on account of sickness.

Page 4—Mine.

Our authoress has many quips of the same kind in her pages. Thus we have a penniless young woman who (next page) is left one million pounds. Then we find the legacy depends on whether the said young woman, who is 17, marries before she is 18. Of course she gets engaged, and fixes the wedding for her 18th birthday. She is about to start for the church when she receives a message that the bridegroom is attending his sick wife ! However, she is equal to the occasion and insists on marrying the man who brings the message ! This husband of hers affords her and us all sorts of shocks ; so does her husband's valet, who, among other idiosyncracies drinks only eight cups of tea at a sitting, because his tea-pot won't hold nine. Possibly from the effect of this imbibing he stabs a man in the dark. At least he thinks he does, but it proves to be only a pillow. Sir Michael, the young woman's husband, finishes up with a *tour de force* so remarkable that it flabbergasted even us, who are well trained to receive shocks of this kind.

The book is certainly ingenious, but several of the situations in it are not only highly improbable but, as the excellent Mrs. Gamp would have said "verge on the vulgar."

IT is stated that Colonel Mapleson has made an offer of £120,000 in cash for the Lyceum Theatre, which has been accepted by the solicitors representing the first debenture mortgagees, who are actually in possession. Objection, however, has been raised by the second debenture and shareholders, and the decision now lies with the Master in Chancery.

The *Indian Sociologist* gives the following list of names of those present at "the first Edmond Burke Lecture" by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, B. A. L. L. B. (Bombay), under the auspices of The Indian Home Rule Society at "India House," 65. Cromwell Avenue, Highgate, London, N., on Saturday the 22nd September, to which we refer in our Editorial Columns :—Messrs. H. R. Badhwar ; P. M. Bapat, B. A. ; S. A. Bhisey ; Aditram Bhootwalla ; P.N. Chatterji, M.A. Harnam Das, B. A., Barister-at-Law ; N. Dwarkadas : B. K. Das ; Manilal M., Doctor, M. A. L.L. B. ; N. K. Dikshit, B. A. ; N. C. Ghosh ; J. W. Godfrey ; Geo. Godfrey ; Deepchand M. Javeri ; Gehimal Jiandrai ; M. C. Mallik (Liberal candidate for St. George's, Hanover Square, at the last General Election) ; J. C. Mukerji ; S. Narain ; B. Parmanand, M. A. ; S. R. Pather ; J. M. Parikh, Barrister-at-Law ; N. P. Shroff ; J. C. Shroff ; V. D Savarkar, B. A. ; Harnam Singh, B. A. ; D. S. Sharma ; S. R. Seth ; P. C. Sinha ; N. Santanam ; D. N. Tagore, and many others.

PROPOSALS are on foot, and great efforts are being made to bring them to fruition, says a contemporary to isolate, in Punjab prisons, those prisoners who may be brought in suffering from tubercle or pneumonia. When one considers that 44 per cent of the deaths among convicts in a year are due to these complaints and that both are preventible, it is obvious that, as Major Macnamara has remarked in his annual report, "prevention must be the keynote." "Prompt detection," he says, "of the malady, isolation, thorough disinfection of clothing etc. and plenty of fresh air are the remedies to be relied on. There can be no question that many men are admitted to jail with latent tubercle which subsequently develops into activity even after the lapse of years, but I belive it is equally doubteless that some men contract the disease in jail from association with infected subjects. Cases of tubercle and pneumonia should be treated apart from each other and from other diseases. Many jails do not possess the means of doing this effectually, but proposals are on foot to provide separate accommodation in some of the larger jails

DOYEN OF THE NEW NOBILITY.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF CRANBROOK, G.C.S.I., P.C.

From Plain Esquire to the Strawberry Leaves.

NONAGENARIAN PEER'S CAREER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The death is announced of Lord Cranbrook.

The Earl of Cranbrook had been for many years the Father of the New Nobility; and he was also the oldest of the only three men who can claim the distinction of having risen to the strawberry leaves from plain Esquire, by virtue of their own merit, unaided by ancestral associations or adventitious circumstances. From plain Mr. Hardy, the late venerable peer rose to the dignity of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I., P.C., Viscount Cranbrook and Baron Medway. Lord Cranbrook was not, however, the oldest of the peers, nor was he the Father of the House of Lords. Lord Gwydyr still survives at the age of 96; Lord Field is 92, and the Earl of Leicester is the present Father of the Lords.

At one time, Lord Cranbrook (then Mr. Gathorne-Hardy) seemed to be in full sail for the sunniest sea in political life. His career appeared to be full of the highest possibilities—for the Leadership of the House and the First Lord of the Treasury, even for the position of First Minister of the Crown itself. The Gathorne-Hardys are a family which have risen from middle-class prosperity to political eminence and high rank entirely within the lifetime of the present head of the house. Lord Cranbrook's grandfather was a well-to-do solicitor at Bradford, whom a lucky speculation in some iron-works made a very wealthy man. He left large fortunes to his three sons; and his grandson, Gathorne Hardy (the name did not appear as a double-barrelled surname until 1878, the year of the creation of the Peerage), was a barrister rising rapidly to fame when he abandoned law for politics, and first entered Parliament in 1856. Yet he never became Prime Minister. Nevertheless, his record was a good one. It was not, perhaps, distinctly brilliant, but it was luminous and honourable. Lord Cranbrook browsed his till in the Treasury pastures. The givers of good things were kind to him. The fat things of place were his. Beginning life as a briefless barrister waiting for clients in a musty chamber in a fog-laden atmosphere, he ended it in the purple; a member of the Senate, one of the Sovereign's right trusty cousins, the holder of a comfortably-endowed sinecure, he proved the wisdom of his choice as well as the hackneyed blessings that are reserved to those who happen to have been born in the "correct set, and to have given up to party what is intended for mankind—well, to have served the right Minister in the right way. To use a military saying, Gathorne-Hardy, when a subaltern in politics, never lost a shoe while engaged upon "particular service." "I am very sorry," said the General "but I must employ officers whose horses don't cast their shoes. Good day."

Lord Cranbrook had been an old man since most of us were born. He was born in 1814. His father was a former Member for Bradford—Mr. John Hardy, of Dunstall Hall, Staffordshire. His mother was the daughter of a Westmoreland gentleman—Mr. Richard Gathorne, of Kirby Lonsdale. The son received his education at Shrewsbury School and at Oriel College, Oxford. It is seventy years since he took honours—a second class in classics and B. A.; sixty-six years since he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple; and sixty since his first contest (Bradford). But the great political achievement of his life undoubtedly was in wresting Oxford from Mr. Gladstone That made him He had already eaten of the "flesh-pots." Only two years after entering Parliament Lord Derby made him Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In 1866 he became President of the Local Government Board, and a year later entered the Cabinet as Home Secretary in succession to Mr. Spencer Walpole.

After the five years of famine (1868-1873) he emerged Secretary for War (1874), and on the reconstruction of the Ministry in 1878 he replaced Lord Salisbury at the India Office, with a seat in the Upper House. Since 1885, however Lord Cranbrook held the qualified dignity of Lord President of the Council. He has had two sons in the Commons to keep his memory green in that Chamber. Viscount Cranbrook, as Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, showed himself to be one of the best Home Secretaries of the century. Perhaps it was luck. He succeeded poor Mr. Spencer Walpole after the famous incident in Hyde-Park. When the railings went down before the mob, Mr. Walpole went down with them. A humane man, the beatific personification of amiability and courtesy, he had come to be known as the "Gentleman of the House." It would, perhaps, be too much to say that they do not want gentlemen at the Home Office. It would be more correct to say that the Secretary of State must not be addicted, certainly in excess, to the deeper emotions. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy was the exact converse of Mr. Walpole.

His name, in fact, was the label on the character of the new Minister. In selecting this particular colleague to take the reins of Civil control, Mr. Disraeli showed his exceptional fitness to select the right men for specifically difficult posts. How Mr. Walpole ever came to accept so trying an office in a period of growing agitation was more wonderful than the selection of such a man for such a position. Mr. Walpole was in the antechamber, where candidates for State appointments huddled and scowled behind one another's backs, and smiled in one another's faces as they anathematised each other in their hearts. He happened to be the one next the keyhole when the summons came from the great dispenser of patronage in-side. The illustration must be taken figuratively, of course.

Lord Cranbrook, as Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, was a vigorous and an impassioned speaker. He was put up in extreme cases; and in the 1874 Parliament served the purposes of a battering-ram. He was the Edward Gibson (now ex-Lord Chancellor Ashbourne) of his time. He was always safe, and could be confidently relied on in an emergency. Mr. Disraeli had the utmost faith in his blind sagacity, which was really all that this astute statesmen desired in his colleagues. Not to have blind sagacity, indeed, was to him an inconvenience. The lack of it in his followers would have seriously interfered with the educationary sophisms of the master. A broad-framed, florid-faced, voluble man, Mr. Gathorne-Hardy always gave a good account of himself at the Table of the House. As an administrator he had ambition, but not very great capacity. He followed tradition—Conservative tradition—kept scrupulously in given lines, adhered to the blessed doctrines known as a "continuity of policy," and beat time by the tick-tick of the dear old grandmotherly clock on the staircase of Tory custom. It was an excellent practice, and it served Mr. Gathorne-Hardy as well as Mr. Disraeli. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy's career at the Home Office was run on the lorry of *non possumus*. But it was exactly where the *non possumus* spirit of administration was wanted. So it proved a great success, and if Lord Cranbrook had never held any other office he would be honourably remembered for his masterly management of that one. He was the Gamaliel at whose feet sat Mr. Richard Cross, subsequently the Sir Richard of that ilk, now the Viscount of that name. Lord Cranbrook made no sort of name at the War Office, and did nothing to speak of at the India Office.

Lord Cranbrook is succeeded by his son, Viscount Medway. Until a year or two ago it used to be said that Lord Cranbrook looked more like the brother than the father of his eldest son and heir, Lord Medway, himself a man nearer seventy than sixty. Lord Medway's eldest son, the Hon. Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, who is himself the father of three little boys, has unfortunately been in extremely delicate health for some time past. He has already been through a prolonged course of open-air treatment, with fairly satisfactory results; and he and his wife (born Lady Dorothy Boyle, a daughter of the Earl of Glasgow) are at present living very quietly in a house they have taken at Brighton for six months.

For many years Lord Cranbrook was a superannuated statesman, munching the recollection of things done, and thinking sadly of what ought to have been.

AMERICO-JAPANESE IMPASSE.

HOSTILE FEELING BORDERING ON RIOTS.

Systematic Boycott Proceeding in San Francisco.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

It is reported at New York that a systematic boycott of the Japanese restaurants is proceeding at San Francisco.

LATER.

There is a danger of Anti-Japanese riots if the Federal Courts decided the education question against the Local authority.

LONDON, OCT. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bellairs asked whether any provision in the Anglo-Japanese treaty safeguarded Great Britain against war with the United States on behalf of Japan.

Sir E. Grey replied that the treaty was of a general character and not likely to load to a war with any Power.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

50,000 Acres Suitable for Cotton.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The report of the Commissioner of Central Africa further says that there is an excellent opening for cotton planters, there being 50,000 acres suitable for Egyptian and 45,000 for American seed.

THE PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS.

New Government's First Assembly.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

President Roosevelt has fixed the election for the first Philippine Assembly to take place in the spring.

RUSSIAN BOMB THROWERS.

Court-Martialled and Shot.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

Eight men have been tried by drum-head Court Martial and executed for the bomb outrage at St. Petersburg on the 27th instant.

RUSSIAN CONSTITUTION.

Quiet Anniversary.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The anniversary of the Tsar's grant of a constitution passed quietly in Russia yesterday, though there were strong forces of troops everywhere in readiness in expectation of disturbances.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Clause I. Adopted by the Lords.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The Lords have adopted Clause I. of the Education Bill with Lord Heneage's amendment. The debate subsequently was abruptly suspended owing to the differences among the Opposition respecting the wording of the amendment compelling the authorities to overtake the existing voluntary schools.

THE "DREADNOUGHT."

Selected as Flagship.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The "Dreadnought" has been selected as the flag ship of the new Home fleet.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

Closure Applied.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

In the House of Commons, after five days' discussion on Clause I. of the Plural Voting Bill, the closure was applied and the clause was adopted by 362 against 93 votes.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHS.

Conference Approaching Conclusion.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The Conference on the Wireless Telegraphy is approaching conclusion.

The discussions have been entirely amicable and the British Delegates have secured their ends.

The Naval and Military stations will be entirely outside the general scope of the proposed Convention.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Inspection of Cawnpore Factories.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 31.

The Amir of Kabul during his halt at Cawnpore on the 17th will inspect the factories there.

There will be quite an imposing display of Artillery at Agra next January for the Amir's benefit.

In addition to the Horse and Field batteries of the Meerut and Lucknow Divisions, it will be possible to send a Seige train from Rurki and heavy guns from Nowgong.

Some field practices with these might be undertaken as His Highness is known to be deeply interested in Artillery, though the Afghan Army is not well equipped save in the matter of a few Mountain batteries.

RICE AT CHITTAGONG.

Large Stock Awaiting Shipment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHANDPUR, OCTOBER 29.

Ten lakhs of mounds of Burma rice are still waiting for shipment from Chittagong to all parts of Bengal.

RULE OF RAISULI THE BRIGAND.

MOROCCO'S COMIC OPERA REGIME.

Notorious Bandit Evolves Order Out of Chaos.

A CURIOUS PRECEDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The French Cruiser "Jeanne d'Arc" has arrived at Tangier to support the "Galilee" in protecting French interests.

Sir E. Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the latest information from Morocco was that Raisuli had restored order at Arzila. The Government, he said, did not propose to send a man-of-war there.

[It will be remembered that on Tuesday we published a Reuter telegram, stating that the notorious Raisuli had occupied Arzila on behalf of the Moorish Government, and had restored order.

The story of Raisuli, which has long been amongst the romantic of living individuals, is heightened in its interest by the fact that to this notorious robber and murderer has been entrusted the task of evolving order out of chaos in Morocco. By the way, it is interesting to recall the fact that just such another character, Abd-Allah Ghailan, held a similar position in this district when Tangier was occupied by the English who knew him, as "Guy land" and paid him tribute. The more recent imitation a year ago of Raisuli's tactics by a native freebooter of the Ceuta frontier in arresting two English officers as hostages wherewith to secure the release of his brother and others from prison, has proved equally successful, but as matters stand at present it is more than doubtful whether the Moorish Government is in a position to bring either of these offenders to book, and the outlook in the north is decidedly stormy. It is, indeed, quite in accordance with the traditions of Moorish history.

Notwithstanding all the reports which have been published for some time past regarding the doings of Raisuli in Northern Morocco very little appears to be known of the man himself, or of his history. The full name of this redoubtable leader is Mulai Ahmad bin Mohammed bin Abd Allah or Raisuli and he is a shareef of Beni Aros, connected, therefore, with the Wazzan shareefs; but his prestige as such is low, both on account of his past career, and because of his acceptance of civil post. His mother belonged to Anjeera, near Tangier, where he was born about thirty-six years ago, at the village of Zeenat, being well educated, as education goes in Morocco. But falling into bad company, he first took to cattle-lifting, afterwards turning high wayman, at which he was eventually caught by the Abd es-Sadok family—various members of which were kaids from Ceuta to Azila—and consigned to prison in Mogador. After three or four years his release was obtained by Haj Torres, the Foreign Commissioner in Tangier, but when he found that the Abd es-Sodoks had sequestrated his property, he vowed not to cut his hair till he had secured their disgrace. Hence, with locks that many a woman might envy, he has plotted and harassed till his present position has been achieved. But as this is only a means to an end, who can tell what may be. Raisuli obtained redress for the wrongs of the tribes south of Tangier, and his own appointment as their Kaid, by the astute device of carrying off as hostages an American and an Englishman, so that the pressure certain to be brought to bear by their Governments would compel the Sultan to grant his demands. All turned out as he had hoped and the condign punishment which he deserves is yet far off, though a local struggle still continues between him, a small Imperial force, complicated by feuds between his sometime supporters, who, however, fight half-heartedly, for fear of killing relatives pressed into service on the other side. Those who once looked upon Raisuli as a champion have found his little finger thicker than the Sultan's loins, and the country round Tangier is ruined by taxation, so that everyone is discontented, and the district is unsafe, a species of civil war raging, Raisuli is allowed on all hands to be a peculiarly able and well-bred man, full of resource and determination. Though his foes have succeeded in kidnapping even his mother, it will certainly be a miracle if he is taken alive. Should all fail him, he is prepared to blow his brains out, or make use of a small phial of poison always ready to hand.]

MADRAS GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Visit to Vizagapatam Abandoned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, October 31.

The Governor of Madras will make the promised visit to Chingleput which had been abandoned last week on account of illness. On Saturday next His Excellency will leave Guindy by motor.

Sir Arthur Lawley leaves Madras on the 18th of November arriving in Madura on the following morning. He will stay in Madura until the 22nd proximo, when His Excellency leaves for Trichinopoly reaching that Town on the 23rd where Sir Arthur will remain until the 25th, leaving in the evening of that day by Special Train for Madras where his arrival will be public.

The Governor will leave Madras about the third week in January for Cochin and Travancore and will be away for a fortnight.

His Excellency's proposed visit to Vizagapatam to meet Sir Frederick Upcott in connection with the Harbour Scheme had to be abandoned owing to pressure of other engagements.

THE OUDH LANCERS.

Farewell Dinner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 31.

The Cawnpore Club entertained the officers of the Oudh Lancers to a farewell dinner on Monday night. Mr. S. M. Johnson presided and toasted the Regiment in a felicitous speech testifying to the popularity they had gained during five years' stay at the station.

DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.

Lance-Corporal Gets Hard Labour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 31.

A District Court-Martial at Lucknow has found Lance Corporal Charles Groom of the 1st Royal Dragoons guilty of embezzling funds belonging to his comrades and to a Regimental Institution. The court sentenced him to a hundred and twelve days' imprisonment with hard labour.

The finding has been confirmed by the Major General commanding the Lucknow Division.

THE RANGOON PORT.

Scheme for Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCTOBER 31.

The question of improvement of Rangoon Port and river and the expenditure which is deemed necessary in connection therewith is now under consideration by the Government of India. It is probable that Mr. Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, will shortly visit Rangoon and that a special Committee will be formed to consider the question. Probably the services of Mr. J. R. Bell, late of the Public Works Department, who has made river encroachments a special study will be engaged. The matter will be thoroughly enquired into during the course of the next few months.

SHIP ON FIRE IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FATAL CONFLAGRATION ON THE B. I. S. S. CHUPRA.

Fatal Result of Spontaneous Combustion of Cargo.

VESSEL'S NARROW ESCAPE.

It is our duty this morning to record the story of a disaster at sea,—a disaster which, though it had fatal results, might well have been one more horror to be added to the list of dire tragedies which have made 1906 the most calamitous year in living memory the whole world over. The story recorded below—that of an insidious fire unaccompanied by flame but accompanied by death-dealing gases in the un-get-at-able part of the vessel—is gruesome in its details, but nothing like what it might have been had the vessel been another day's journey out at sea. The Captain's own expression to a representative of this journal admirably sums up the relief which all on board now feel: "Thank God it was no worse!"

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s.s. Chupra, a fine vessel of about 5,000 tons, carrying a general cargo and a herd of fifty splendid Indian bulls and cows, left Bombay on Monday at 10 o'clock in fair weather, bound for Antwerp. Five first class passengers; all males, and a number of deck passengers were on board. Everything went well until the following morning, when at about half past 8, somebody noticed smoke rising from the ventilator. The Captain's attention was called, and he and his officers at once endeavoured to locate the scene of the outbreak. They proceeded, to No 2 hatch, from whence smoke was proceeding and where a great quantity of merchandise, particularly seeds and cotton, was stored. They found the centre of the mischief was at the most difficult part of the vessel, being deep down in the hold. The only way the fire could be extinguished was by reaching the cargo with water, and the pumps were quickly at work. But, strenuous as were the efforts of the crew, the fire burnt steadily, and the heat grew hourly more intense Captain England at last decided that so insidious and un-get-at-able was the centre of the trouble that no further risk should be taken, so the hatch was then hermetically sealed and the vessel turned in the direction of Bombay. It was hoped that the sealing would have effectually smothered the fire, but by the morning the heat had become intense, and everyone was secretly quaking lest a violent explosion should at any moment send the whole freight, passengers, crew, bullocks, sheep, fowls, and the good ship herself, to Davy Jones's locker. No soul on board slept through that night—nor in fact did any man sleep until Bombay Harbour was safely reached and the vessel had been visited by the Port Officer and his subordinates, and declared to be out of danger, Then yesterday afternoon, the weary passengers threw themselves upon their deck chairs and slept the sleep of security, albeit half a dozen lighters and steamers lay alongside, thumping and bumping under the force of the machinery which was at work in connection with the fire.

On arrival in Harbour, Captain England anchored off Middle Ground and at once again proceeded to try the effect of water on the fire. It was no good, however, for the heat still increased, and the vessel was suffused with the nauseous gases which were being generated in the hold. So once again the hatch was hermetically sealed, and information sent to the British India Company's Agent to send out the Clayton's Fire Extinguishing apparatus, which duly arrived in the course of the morning, and, mooring alongside the vessel, soon got to work on the fire. By this time all the fowls and sheep on board had been killed by the gases. The herd of Indian bulls and cows, which are destined to become the ancestors of a peculiar breed of cattle in Brazil, had all been shifted with their pens to the other end of the vessel, and order reigned throughout. All through yesterday the Clayton apparatus continued to work on the scene.

The fire on the "Chupra" has not passed without its modicum of heroics. One or two acts have to be recorded which appear to us to be well worthy of the notice of the Royal Humane Society. Yesterday morning when heaving up the cable, a cry was heard that a cassab (native store dealer) had fallen below. Arman was at once sent down. He also fell below. Several attempts were made to get him up, notwithstanding the vile gases emanating from below, which made even those above feel "peculiar," and at last the Chief Officer went down and succeeded in rescuing the cassab and sending him up. But he was in a sad plight himself. The gases had got the better of him, and though he was eventually hauled up on the rope which had been fastened round his waist, he was unable to hold on, and just as he reached the rail he slipped through the rope. Luckily he was within reach of the strong arms stretched out to save him, and was saved from a horrible end. Had he gone down the hold he must have been crashed to death as also another man who was waiting beneath him. As it was, in the words of Captain England "he was apparently in the throes of death," and it was some time before the doctor could bring him round.

There was still another luckless cassab in this "black hole," and efforts were made to reach him, although it was known he must be dead. Three attempts were made by the second engineer, the fifth engineer and the fourth officer. The latter was successful in finding the body, but nearly lost his own life by his heroic attempts. We are glad to say that both officers are progressing favourably, although they had such trying experiences. The cassab, as was expected, was dead when brought up. His colleague, who was rescued, was very ill, and was sent ashore and placed in hospital. Captain England considers that, as a matter of fact, this man was brought back to life by the doctor and a Bombay Customs Officer whose name the Captain did not know.

It is interesting to try and trace the cause of cargo fires of the description which has had a fatal result on the "Chupra." On board it is believed that the poisonous gases must have emanated from thes manganese ore stored in No. 2 hatch. But a well-known scientist of Bombay has advanced the theory that the gasses given off in cases of fire occuring under closed conditions, such as would be the case in a steamer, would probably be carbon monoxide, which has a very suffocating effect, and is of such a nature that one does not readily realise that one is imbibing the gas until it has got hold of one. Our informant made sly references to cotton being proposely damped at the pressing factories before it is sent aboard ship, and the likelihood of spontaneous combustion occurring when there is not a free circulation of air, as is often the case in steamers. Much the same applies to other vegetable matter closely packed whilst still moist, and the "Chupra" carried quantities of seeds.

An enquiry into the cause of the fire will be held by the Port Officer before the vessel is allowed to leave for London. At the time of going to press the fire was still smouldering, and some of the passengers had been landed. They may be congratulated upon their escape from what might have been a serious disaster, had the vessel been another day or two out from land.

Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Gopal Kala and a verdict of death from suffocation was recorded.

BOMBAY REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

CONCLUDING a long resolution in review of the Land Revenue Administration Report, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council says:—

"On the whole, His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that while the recurrence of another year of bad harvests after the promise of a return to better seasons must have been disheartening to the people and cannot but have retarded agricultural progress, it is, on the other hand, consolatory to see that progress nevertheless persists as is plainly enough shown in the rapid recovery which a single good year brings about, the power of resistance increasingly manifest in succeeding years of failure, and the development of independence and of the habit of prudence which the experience of the last decade has undoubtedly produced. His Excellency-in-Council is pleased to record his appreciation of the energetic and conscientious administration of their charges on the part of all officers during the year."

SIR J. LA TOUCHE.

Farewell to Aligarh.

SYMPATHETIC SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 30.

His Honour Sir James La Touche arrived at Aligarh to-day at 1 p. m. and drove straight to the M.A.O. College to receive the farewell address from the Trustees of the College.

Among other things the address gave a few figures to show the rate of progress in the College since 1898, the year about which Sir James' term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces may be supposed to have practically begun. It stated that the total number of students in 1898 was 323, whereas now it is 815; the number of graduates who took their B. A. degree in 1898 was 21, while this year it was 47. The income from fees in 1898 was 19,868, but this year it has increased to 38,739. The total annual income in 1898 was Rs. 72,830 but this year it amounts to Rs. 1,44,305. Subscriptions and donations realised since 1898 amount to eight lakhs. The block of buildings on both sides of the Strachey Hall which had long been unfinished owes its completion to His Honor's interest and initiative. The Curzon Hospital, the Adamji Peerbhoy Manzil, the Arnold House, and the Muntaz Boarding House have been completed. The new Union Debating Hall now under construction is indebted to the donation of the Nawab of Malor Kotal. The two stone minaret and three domes of the mosque have been completed. The Raja of Nanpara has subscribed Rs. 130,000 for the school building which is not yet commenced for want of a suitable site. Moulvi Habibur Rahman Khan, Nawab Ali Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur Muzamilulla Khan, Nawab Imadul Mulk and Moulvi Nizamuddin Hasan, have liberally subscribed for the Arabic scholarships. In connection with the foundation of an Arabic chair in this College for which His Honour has been pleased to make a liberal grant from Government, the Raja of Nanpara has given a permanent grant of Rs. 1,200, yearly, the Raja Tasadduq Rasool Khan a donation of Rs. 25,000 and Moulvi Nizamuddin Hasan Syed Ali, Imam Khalifa, Mohamed Husain, Hakim Karimullah Sheikh Nanshad Ali khan and Sheikh Shahid Husain have liberally contributed to this fund. The European Professor for Arabic is expected by the end of this year. To commemorate the visit of their Royal Highnesses to the College His Highness Sir Aga Khan a visitor of the College, initiated the scheme of the Prince of Wales Science School and subscribed the large sum of Rs. 35,000 which was followed by Seth Adamjee Peerbhoy who gave the large donation of Rs. 1,10,000 for which the whole community owes him the deepest gratitude. The Honourable Raja Ali Mahomed Khan of Mahmudabad had contributed Rs. 35,000, in December 1904 Mumtazud Dould Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan subscribed Rs. 10,000, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim of Bombay, Nawab Ali Hasan Khan, Syed Husan Imam Khalifa, Mahomed Hussain Mahomed Nasim and Syed Iltifat Rasool have liberally contributed to this fund. But special thanks were due to His Honor for the grant of Rs. 20,000 recently made towards the same object.

His Honour was then requested to open the Mumtaz Boarding House built at the cost of Nawab Mumtazuddoula Mohamad Fayaz Ali Khan C. S. I., President of the College Trustees, which had originally been designed so as to be completed at the cost of Rs. 128,000 but it has been enlarged att the suggestion of the donor himself to be completed at the expense of about Rs. 50,000 and to afford accommodation for 125 boarders. Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan has during this year only constributed more than Rs. 60,000 to the College funds,

His Honour in replying to the address said:—

"Members of the Board of Trustees, and Gentlemen. The affectionate terms of your address meet with a cordial response from me, for, indeed, I should have been unhappy had I left India without a final visit to Aligarh and it is to me a real pleasure to stand again among old friends and to join with them in good wishes for the continued and ever-increasing prosperity and usefulness of this college. Sir John Strachey whose name is commemorated in this Hall thus sums up in his book on India his account of the Aligarh College. "There are many people anxious to assist if they knew how the work of Indian progress suffered. Let them send their help to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh they could find no more certain way of doing good." It is in the firm belief that this college is doing good that I came here to-day. I have two special duties to perform at Aligarh at the present time.

"First, to declare open the Boarding House recently presented to the College by Nawab Mumtaz Udbaulla Faiyaza Ali Khan of Pahasu. His name recalls to me the fact that my first connection with Aligarh dates from the year 1868, 38 years ago, I was here as Assistant Magistrate at that time. Subsequently in Bulandshahr in 1875 and again in 1890 when I was Collector of Aligarh, I made many friendships among the resident gentlemen of these districts and those friendships I am proud to say that I still retain. Death has removed several of my old friends, but kindly relations have always existed between the younger generation and myself, and among those friends there is none whom I prize more than Nawab Faiyaz Ali Khan who as President of the Board of Trustees has been long and honorably identified with this College.

"My second duty is to deliver to my friend the Honorary Secretary of the College the Gold Medal of the order of the Kaisar-i-Hind which has been conferred upon him by His Excellency the Viceroy of India. I need not remind you that this honour is paid only to those who have unselfishly served their generation and who have disinterestedly devoted themselves to the task of working for the good of India. I have watched the work done by Maulvi Saiyin Mehdi Ali Khan since the death of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan and I know how much the extraordinary growth of the College is due to his exertions, to his eloquence, to his unfailing tact and good sense. He has earned again for himself at Aligarh the title by which we know him best Mohsin-ul-Mulk or benefactor of the country.

"In bidding farewell to Aligarh my thoughts are with those who, whether as trustees or managers, professors or benefactors, former students or present students, are each in their sphere working for the welfare of the College and upholding its dignity its high reputation and its honourable traditions. On their joint efforts the future largely depends and I see no cloud of anxiety in the prospect. I especially desire to congratulate the trustees on the important steps they have taken in establishing a fully equipped school of scientific teaching and in making provision for the higher study Those to whom special gratitude is due have been mentioned in the address and I may be permitted to single out the name of His Highness Sir Aga Khan who devised and nobly aided the scheme for scientific development, but many others helped, and without that help the plans of His Highness Sir Aga Khan could hardly have been carried out.

"You will not need any assurance from me that my interest in, and regard for, the Aligarh College is not a feeling that I shall leave behind me in India. It is a feeling that I shall carry with me wherever I go and which will last as long as my own life."

After concluding his remarks on the good work done by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur, His Honor stepped out of the platform and pinned the Kaiser Hind Gold Medal on the breast of the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering of the audience.

His Honor then proceeded to perform the opening ceremony of the Mumtaz Boarding House after which he drove to the Lyall Library in the city to receive an address from the Zemindars' Association of the United Provinces.

In the afternoon a large garden party was given to His Honour and Lady La Touche at the College cricket lawn. A band was playing and the arrangements of the party were on a large scale at which many of the ladies of Aligarh and the neighbouring districts were present.

His Honour's personal interest and kindly courtesy displayed on the occasion will be greatly remembered by all those who were present.

PLAGUE IN PERSIA.

Cessation of the Epidemic in Seistan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 31.

Reports form Eastern Persia show that plague in an epidemic form had ceased in Seistan some time ago.

(Other Indian Telegrams will be found in page 6.)

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Canada and Home Rule.

HOLOCAUST AT HONGKONG.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15.

ASSERTION BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, speaking on Saturday at Nottingham, referred to the Irish question. He declared that neither Mr. Balfour nor any of his colleagues had ever promoted or taken part in promoting proposals for Home Rule, or for a revolution leading up to Home Rule.

The Imperial Parliament's authority over Ireland must, he insisted, be maintained unimpaired.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S DECLARATION.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, speaking on Saturday at a Home Rule meeting, at Ottawa, declared that he was a Home Ruler, and that there was no true Canadian who was not. The way to promote the accomplishment of Imperial unity was, he said, to grant Home Rule to Ireland.

ENGLAND AND THE COLONIES.

The Lord Chancellor, speaking on Friday at Glasgow, said that Imperial Federation did not receive the slightest favour in the colonies, because it involved increased moral responsibility. The proposed fiscal reform would, he declared, tend only to engender friction and disunion and to breed ill-will in the mother country.

The motherland, he insisted, must not make ruinous sacrifices to the colonies. Continuing, he said that there ought to be no more annexations, and that the present colonies ought to provide for their own defence.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Glasgow, on Friday, condemned the small minority of Labour members, who were animated by reckless hostility to Liberalism. He declared that the principle of the second ballot would be the proper remedy to apply, and he expressed the hope that the present Parliament would institute that reform.

Mr. Winston Churchill stated that the Liberals meant to cherish the interests and to respect the rights of the colonies, and, in the Imperial Conference next year, would dispel all lingering doubt on these points which Tory spite had created. Mr. Churchill's speech was marked by several bitter remarks about "that discousolate pro-Consul, Lord Milner."

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Mr. H. H Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer on Friday received a deputation of women suffragists at Ladybank in Fifeshire. Replying to the representations of the deputation in favour of granting the franchise to women, Mr. Asquith stated that it was probable that the results which would follow, whether for good or evil from the enfranchisement of women, were very much exaggerated, but he did not believe that the majority of women desired the right to the vote.

He was unable, he said, to withdraw his personal opposition to such a measure.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

The Government, it is announced to-day, have decided to appeal to the House of Lords against the judgment of the Court of Appeal in the West Riding education case. The object of the Government in appealing is to clear up at the earliest the numerous points of difficulty that have arisen in consequence of the Court of Appeal's judgment.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, addressing his constituents of East Fife, on Saturday, referred at some length to the education question. He declared that whether or not there was an appeal in connection with the West Riding case, or whether or not that appeal was successful, nothing could modify the intention of the Government, which was to give legislative effect to the first principal of the Education Bill now before Parliament, namely, that of public control, absolutely unfettered, and complete from top to bottom, as regards all education given at the public charge in the English elementary schools.

A procession of Anglican churchmen, in which 70,000 persons participated, and which extended over a distance of three miles, marched through Manchester yesterday. The processionists subsequently divided into groups and held meetings in various parts of the city, when resolutions were carried urging the House of Lords to make drastic amendments to the Education Act.

At a great meeting of the Roman Catholics of Manchester, which was held in that city on Saturday, it was resolved to resist the Education Bill to the utmost as a measure destructive of the principle of religious equality.

CHINESE BURNT TO DEATH.

VALUABLE CARGO DESTROYED.

A terrible disaster is reported from Hong Kong. Before daybreak yesterday morning a tremendous fire occurred on the steamer "Hankow," 1,593 tons, belonging to the China Steam Navigation Company, the vessel at the time lying at the wharf at Hong Kong. One hundred of the Chinese passengers, who were asleep when the outbreak occurred, were burnt to death. The valuable cargo with which the steamer was laden was destroyed. The European passengers and the crew of the "Hankow" were saved.

When the fire broke out there were aboard the vessel two thousand Chinese and seven European passengers. The cargo consisted of matting and raw silk. The "Hankow" had only just berthed and a few minutes after the fire was discovered, the ship was ablaze fore and aft. It was impossible to get the hose to work, and the fire-floats had been damaged in a cyclone. The Europeans, awakened by the alarm of fire rushed down the gangway, the ladies escaping from the burning ship in their night dresses. The crew followed the Europeans. It was impossible, owing to the inflammable nature of the ship's cargo, to assist the Chinese in the steerage, who were soon shrieking for help. The scene was most harrowing. Besides hundreds who were burned to death many who jumped overboard were drowned. The warship "Flora" and other vessels sent assistance. The outbreak of the fire is attributed to incendiarism, the outcome, it is supposed, of a boycott against British river boats. The "Hankow" is a total loss.

THE LONGCHAMP'S INCIDENT.

As already briefly wired, a riot occurred yesterday on the famous French racecourse at Longchamps near Paris. Considering that a handicap event had been started unfairly, the public burst the barriers and burnt the pari-mutuel (totalisator) booth, after stealing from it the sum of £12,000. The riot led to a stampede, in which many persons were injured. Of sixty persons arrested seventeen are charged with assaults on the police, looting and arson. Troops were ultimately called in to quell the disturbance. The estimated cost of re-building the pari-mutuel booth is £5,000. The proprietors of the pari-mutuel sustained a further loss, estimated at £4,000, owing to subsequent races on the day's programme being cancelled.

AMERICAN TRUST SCANDAL.

The trial of the Standard Oil Company, for a breach of State law, is proceeding at Findley, a city of the State of Ohio, U.S.A., and is creating a sensation. The disclosures that have been made suggest that the American trusts have begun to create foreign hoarding companies for the purpose of evading both the Federal and State laws relating to taxation. One witness (Cuthbert), who is president of the Manhattan Oil Company, which is a subsidiary concern to the Standard Oil Company, testifying, under the Court's promise of immunity from prosecution, declared that the General Industrial Development Company, Limited, in England, was really owned by his Company. He had not seen anybody connected with the Industrial Development Company, but he remitted them money.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

MISS MAY AND MISS DARE.

A Dairymaid Story.

THE END OF CRICKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 12.

A WORD OF SYMPATHY.

Fame and notoriety are wayward goddesses to woo particularly in the histrionic world. Those who have made it their business to study the theatre for any considerable number of years must have had this fact driven deep into their knowledge time after time, by a thousand various concrete illustrations. We have seen sincere, capable and gifted artists, some of them indeed talented, almost geniuses, struggling bravely month after month and year after year, to reach a high and recognised position in their art. Yet while enjoying always a tolerable success they have always just failed in their exact desideratum. They have never fastened on the imagination of the play-going public; they have never, in the slang parlance of their profession, "quite got there." And while working assiduously season after season, always before the public and yet never in the public "eye," they have had the intense mortification of beholding young and comparatively speaking inexperienced rivals leap-frog over them into the places of popularity. It would indeed be a hard matter to properly compute the amount of heart burning caused amongst the ladies of the lyric-stage by the extraordinary and meteoric success achieved by the sisters Dare.

THE ROYAL ROAD TO SUCCESS.

Both these young ladies have achieved the widest public notoriety. Every young person in England is conversant with their names and features. Their ages do not count up to forty years between them and yet they have reached the highest pinnacle of fame possible for ladies who play in musical comedy. All this honour and glory has been attained in a remarkably short space of time. And the explanation?—The explanation is very simple—the sisters Dare soared into popularity through the picture postcard craze. They became picture postcard beauties and that to-day is the royal road to success in modern musical comedy. It was all done when the two sisters were both comparatively speaking children, when neither had scored any notable triumph on the London stage and were both practically unknown. Several enterprising firms of picture postcard publishers saw possibil

internecine strife is ended finally we shall never witness the termination of Welsh supremacy.

OTHER SPORT.

The present year has not been entirely beneficent in its effects on English polo. We have enjoyed a glorious, indeed almost a tropical, summer and many of our polo-players have been heard complaining that their ponies have been knocked up on the hard ground. Artificial watering in most places here, it must be remembered, is practically impossible and the playing grounds have been scorched as hard as bricks. Members of the Ranelagh Club are now regretting the death of Captain Hervey Greathed, one of the best and most regular polo players in London. Captain Greathed was only in his fortieth year.

Racing circles have lately been busily discussing the formation of the Newmarket race-cards. It is argued that the style and formation of the fixtures are superannuated and not calculated to attract the outside sportsman. The public stands at Newmarket certainly stand in crying need of improvement and alteration, and until some radical changes are made in this matter I shall not expect to find any marked increase in the crowds that congregate at the Newmarket meetings. At the present moment the accommodation for ladies at Newmarket appears to be studiously ignored. Altogether the Jockey Club should be urged to give the problem their serious consideration without further delay—that is if they are desirous of popularising Newmarket amongst the better classes of the racing public.

R. C.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, OCTOBER 27.

THE RESIDENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, I.C.S., C.S.I., returned from Ootacamund *viâ* Bangalore this evening. He alighted at the Begumpet Station and drove to the Residency at Bolarum. The Residency officials and some of the chief officials of His Highness' Government were at the platform to receive him. The usual salute announcing his arrival was fired from the Red Hills.

COLONEL AFSUR-UL-MULK.

Colonel the Nawab Afsur-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, has gone out for a change to Roza—a small Sanitarium between Aurangabad and the Ellora Caves. He left the Secunderabad station by the 7 o'clock evening train with Captain Khaja Moinuddeen and a small entourage. Many of his friends, European and Native, visited him in the course of the day, and he took leave of all the officers under him at his house in the morning to avoid the rush at the Railway platform. He will be away for about a month, and it is hoped that the change and the complete rest that he will have will enable him to regain his health and strength. During his absence, his eldest son, Captain the Nawab Osman Yar-ud-Daulah, Bahadur, will be in attendance at the Palace.

THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

Owing to the *Ramzan*, the working hours in the various public offices during the past week have been irregular and unsatisfactory. The usual hours in previous years were 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., which caused considerable inconvenience to non-Mohamedans, Mohamedans leaving their offices by 1 o'clock for their midday prayers. Everyone therefore desired a change, but instead of the hours being uniform in all the offices, they vary according to the wishes of the head of each office. In some offices, the hours are 8 to 12 o'clock and in others 7 to 1 o'clock; while there are not a few offices which divide the working day into two parts with a long interval between the morning and afternoon. By far the best arrangement is that made in the Finance Office, where, notwithstanding much discussion and a good deal of grumbling amongst the subordinates, Mr. Casson Walker has ordered that the usual office hours shall be observed namely, 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., the Mohamedans being allowed to retire at 4 P.M. Even under ordinary circumstances, there is not much work done in most of the offices after 4 P.M., and these hours, if generally adopted, would be the easiest and certainly the most convenient from the public point of view. In a place like Hyderabad, where people are very easy-going—one after or before the other style, it matters not which—the least change in routine causes the greatest interruption to business, which is already too slow. After all, the object of the concession is to favour those Mohamedan employes who are keeping a strict fast during the *Ramzan* month. The Mohamedans themselves form only a portion of the establisment in each office, and as the number of those who observe the fast is comparatively limited, any change or curtailment in the working hours of the public offices cannot but be considered as so much waste of Government money.

THE HIGH COURT.

With regard to the vacancy that has occurred on the Bench of H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature by the death of Moulvie Kamruddeen Saheb, it is said that, amongst others, two of the oldest Vakils who are in practice are trying their best to fill the vacancy. They are recognised as seniors and have been successful practitioners. But if the choice is to be made from amongst the Vakils, the feeling is that seniority should not be the only factor in the selection, but that the nominee should be a lawyer, both by status and repute, unaffected by the disability of youth, which does not always entail the absence of legal acumen and forensic ability. The Hyderabad judiciary cannot be said to be in a condition which is all that could be desired, and everything should be done to bring it to a proper level. A sound lawyer added to the Bench of the Chief Court of the State would be able to do much in this way, and it behoves the Government to make a careful selection, without regard to the spirit of nepotism which usually characterises the filling of reponsible offices in the State. A sound knowledge of English should also be a *sine qua non*. It is difficult to imagine, as a sound lawyer, a Judge, whose want of knowledge of English debars him from the opportunity of reading and consulting standard authorities and Case Law: the local *Gashtis* and casual translations of some of the Law Reports cannot by themselves be sufficient to form a Library of Law, however much common sense may be the basis of good law. The public are thankful to His Highness for the extension of patronage to the Vakils on occasions of the elevation to the Bench of one of their number; but as the nomination involves both the rights of liberty and of property of the subject, law and not patronage should form the essential factor in the selection that is made.

ARBUTHNOT & CO.'S FAILURE.

This has been the topic of the week on all sides. From reports that are going about, the disaster has very seriously affected many merchants and private gentlemen here, European as well as Native. In Secunderabad alone the aggregate amount of losses is said to be about ten lakhs of rupees; and in Hyderabad it is likely to be much more, as many of the noblemen are said to be affected by the smash.

THE PERJURY CASE.

This case, in which Mr. O. V. DaCosta is the accused, is still pending inquiry before Mr. Rai Harilal, the Third City Magistrate. The appeal filed by the accused in the High Court against the order of sanction made by Nawab Zulkadar Jung, Bahadur, the Chief City Magistrate, has also not yet been disposed of.

THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

Mr. Sorabji Jamsheji, Conservator of Forests, returned yesterday to headquarters after a tour of a fortnight in the Warrangul District. He proceeds again on Monday on another tour to Nalgonda and the Aurangabad Division, from which he is not expected to return until about the end of December.

KERBELA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With regard to the Baghdad sensation and the statement of your Lahore Correspondent, who says that Kerbela contains the Shrines of Hassan and Hussain, allow me to point out, through the medium of your valuable paper, that only Hussain, with his followers, and Ali, his father, are buried at Kerbela and Najaf, respectively, but Hassan's Shrine is at distant Medina.—Yours, &c.

AGA SHAH ROOKH SHAH.

The Indian Meteorological Department has recently been presented by Dr. Sven Hedin with an Angstrom's pyrheliometer—an instrument the object of which it is, as the name implies, to measure the amount of heat received from the sun. The explorer, intended to take this instrument with him on his tour; but he found in Kaishmir that the time required for obtaining measurements and the dangers of derangement are greater than he had anticipated. He, therefore, handed his pyrheliomter to the Indian authorities with an expression of the hope that it may be found of use at some hill station. The gift is all the more welcome because the Meteorological Deparment has long realised the importance of solar radiation and its probable influence on the weather. Indeed, for the last thirty years, a number of blackbulb thermometers have been in use. But these instruments are liable to gradual changes and cannot be trusted for observations extending over a series of years. For this reason Dr. Sven Hedin's instrument will form a valuable addition to the two pyrheliometers which have already been ordered by the Home.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT UMBALLA.

Two Lakhs Damages.

TWO RESCUING SOLDIERS DROWNED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 31.

The Umballa Station was aroused about 8-45 p.m. by a fire alarm being sounded in all directions, a big fire having broken out in the Flour Mills of Messrs. Ganeshi Lall and Co., beyond Saddar Bazaar. All the fire engines available hurried to the spot, but inspite of every effort little could be done to check the conflagration.

The fire is supposed to have originated by sparks from the chimney having lodged upon the roof setting fire to some woodwork below the corrugated iron. The building was a large one, of many stories, and the damage is estimated at over two lakhs of rupees. The building was insured but not the machinery, which has become a total wreck.

A most unfortunate incident occurred during the fire. Two men of the Sussex Regiment while pumping water from a tank with their regimental fire-engine were knocked into the water, one man was quickly pulled out, but the other who sank immediately did not rise to the surface. An officer and several men dived in the water and tried to find him, but they all failed to reach the bottom. They then proceeded to drag the water, but it was three quarters of an hour before they succeeded in recovering the body. All efforts to restore animation were of no avail although the body was still warm when brought to the surface. The next morning another body was recovered from the tank and as this was without clothes it is presumed that of one of the men who dived in to rescue the man who first sank. It is supposed that the suction pipe at the bottom of the tank was the cause of the men being drowned.

A Private of the Sussex Regiment who was inadvertently wounded by a bayonet during the fire is lying in a serious condition in hospital.

SIRDAR PERTAB SINGH'S SCHEME.

An Association of Landed Gentry.

MIDDLEMEN BETWEEN THE RULERS AND THE RULED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 31.

In a remarkable letter published by the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Sirdar Pertab Singh proposes to form an association of nobility and landed gentry, apart from the Ruling Chiefs and the aristocracy, in the Punjab. He says they have always been recognised by Government as middlemen between the Rulers and the Ruled, but they fail to fill the role. Sirdar Pertab Singh thinks that the fault is theirs only; that Government does all it can to help them, and that improvement should begin from within mare than from without. An association of real leaders of the people might do much to bring them in touch with Government to obviate misunderstanding and counteract misrepresentation of Government's policy and proceedings and to discuss these in a temperate and sympathetic spirit for the enlightenment of Government. This is what the author of the scheme desires and also to promote social intercourse with the British and mutual good feeling. Apart from these objects are others which concern the aristocracy itself: social reforms, improved management of estates, education of their children,—all these are matters of great importance to the rehabilitation of a class whom, says Sirdar Pertab Singh, the middle classes and the masses consider to be dullards and dissipated imbeciles and therefore do not reckon them as their leaders of thought and action.

COLOMBO GRAVING DOCK.

First Entry by "Monkseaton."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 31.

The Steamer "Monkseaton" entered the Graving Dock to-day thus informally opening it. The dock was emptied under four hours.

The dock, which was sanctioned in 1897 and was to cost £3,18,000 sterling, actually cost £4,00,000 and will entail the cost of another £9,000 before completion. The "Monkseaton" proceeds to Calcutta within a week.

It is believed that the Swadeshi Company lost Rs. 40,000 upon her during the Charter.

STEAMER IN THE LATE CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, OCTOBER 31.

The Steamer "Swazi" arrived too-day from Calcutta and reports having lost 50 tons of coal which had to be jettisoned overboard during the cyclone.

CHARGE AGAINST ROSS.

Accused Applies to be Tried as a British Subject.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 31.

The case of alleged cheating against John Ross, theatrical proprietor, came on for hearing again to-day, but was once more adjourned on the ground that the papers in the case had been called for by the Hon'ble the British Resident who has in the meanwhile admitted accused's petition to set aside the order of the Lower Court which had ruled that the accused having once waived his right to be tried as a British-born subject could not withdraw such waiver. The accused in his petition stated that he was not aware of the privileges he was forfeiting and was penniless in Jail.

SIMLA A. D. C.

A Year's Satisfactory Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

A general meeting of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club was held this evening at the Gaiety Theatre. There was only a small attendance, but the Secretary had a satisfactory statement to make the year having been successful and the debt considerably reduced. "Liberty Hall" resulted in a profit of Rs. 2,500, "Pilkerton's Peerage" of Rs. 1,300 "Lady Windermere's Fan" Rs.2,000, and the "Amazons" over Rs. 1,000, and the "Belle of New York" about Rs. 1,000. The matinees were as usual fairly successful.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lectures Arranged for the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCTOBER 31.

The Punjab Centre of St. John Ambulance Association under the presidency of Sir David Masson intend having a short course of lectures for ladies in Lahore on first aid to the injured. It will probably be held in Montgomery Hall. This is following the precedent set by Lady Minto who together with her daughters had a class in Simla during the summer. The lecturer will be Captain C. W. F. Melville, Professor of Pathology of the Medical College. The number of lectures will be about five,

CALCUTTA HOSPITAL STRIKE.

Bengali Students' Unlawful Demands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 31.

There has been a big strike of students at the Campbell Medical School since Sunday, and considerable difficulty is being experienced in the Hospital, owing to these young men, some 160 in number, refusing to attend to their lectures or to undertake any duties they have been hitherto performing.

The immediate cause of the strike is alleged to be the strong language used towards them by one of their teachers, Dr. M. N. Mitter, a Bengali gentleman. Students wanted an extension of time for their sessional examination. These applications seem to be frequent on the part of the Bengali students everywhere. They not only want extended time but sympathetic dealing on the part of the Examiners. However that may be, out of this affair a number of other grievances have been formulated, and the students have wired to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals on the subject. Meanwhile, some 500 patients, mostly, if not all, natives are suffering from the want of that close attention which they would have received if the students had not struck.

These students used to do a great deal of hospital work which was a great help to themselves in their practical studies.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Sir George Arbuthnot's Assurances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 31.

Sir George Arbuthnot, telegraphing to Mr. Ratna Sabapathy Pillay, the leading Lawyer of Negapatam and once a Member of the Madras Legislative Council, says :—

"I assure you that no effort will be wanting on my part to assist the Official Assignee in protecting the interests of the creditors; and I hope, eventually to put forward a scheme with this object in view."

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

The following communication has been issued to the Madras Press regarding the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company :—

"We are informed that Sir George Arbuthnot is using his utmost efforts to evolve a scheme, whereby as much as possible of the paying portion of the business and the good-will of the firm may be preserved and utilised for the benefit of creditors and the serious loss which should otherwise result on forced realisation of assets may be avoided.

Any such scheme must necessarily take considerable time to arrange and must, of course, be eventually submitted to the creditors for their sanction before being carried into effect. In the meantime Sir George Arbuthnot is personally making every endeavour to prepare the scheme as soon as possible.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

Dinner at the Chormahal Palace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, OCTOBER 31.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad gave a dinner last night at the Chormahal Palace in honour of Sir Denzil Ibbetson, at which there were 60 guests present, including the Nizam's son, the British Resident, almost all the officials and the Senior Military Officers and the Principal Nobles and officials of the Nizam's Government.

On Monday, Sir Denzil visited Golconda and was entertained at a quiet dinner given by the Resident in the evening, at the Bolarum Residency. After a brief visit to the Nizam Sir Denzil Ibbetson visited the Victoria Hospital. He leaves this evening.

A fine motor-car was placed at Sir Denzil's disposal by His Highness whilst seeing Hyderabad sights.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Appointments and Postings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

His Excellency the Viceroy has sanctioned the following appointments and transfers of Medical Officers serving under the Foreign Department:—

Major H. E. Drake-Brockman, I. M. S., who returns from leave at the beginning of November, will be posted as Residency Surgeon in the Western States of Rajputana.

Lieut-Colonel P. D. Pank on returning to duty in November will be posted as Residency Surgeon at Jaipur, relieving Lieut-Colonel W. H. B. Robinson who will then resume his former charge as Agency Surgeon in Bikaner.

Major A. L. Duke on relief by Lieut-Colonel Robinson will be posted temporarily as Residency Surgeon, Bangalore, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain R. Standage.

Major T. W. Irvine I. M. S., will be posted on return from leave in November as Senior Surgeon and ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore.

Lieut-Colonel D. F. French-Mullen I. M. S., will proceed on leave on the termination in November of his present officiating incumbency of the post of Principal Medical Officer, Sirhind Brigade.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

To Visit Calcutta in December.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31.

A Press *Communiqué* issued here states :—

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore will visit Calcutta for about three weeks from the 21st December 1906. The Viceroy has placed Hastings House at His Highness' disposal.

WEDDING IN CALCUITA.

Ismay—McBean.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 31.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon when Mr. Stanley Claude Ismay eldest son of Mr. Stanley Ismay C. S. I., I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, was married to Miss Grace Margaret McBean of Windouran, Deniliquen, New South Wales, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. William McBean of Kingussie, Inverness, Scotland.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "IMPERATRIX."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperatrix" to-day from Victoria Dock No. 8.—The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8 at 9-30 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Ayahas must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, with all their luggage and kit at 7-30 a.m. sharp.

Anger Mr	Laland Miss M
Barlow Revd and Mrs C H	Maurig Mr and Mrs von L
Blon Mr F	McClive Miss
Blon Miss	Naish Mr F H
Burjorji Cooverji Mr for Aden	Strong Captain
Crum Major F W	Stillemen Mr and Mrs G R H
Carolinus Revd Mother	Terry Mr and Mrs 2 children and Infant for Aden
Dias Mr for Aden	Terry 2 Misses for Aden
Isabella Revd Mother	Terry 2 Masters for Aden
Harvey Miss J H	Wikeley Major and Mrs and child
Khiu Revd F X	Zeisler Mr I
Kelior Mrs von and Infant	

BY THE WAY.

A Paris correspondent, writing the other night, says Paris, for the first time in recorded history—modern history at any rate,—has eaten stale bread to-day. For the first time in this century and the last, excepting days of war and siege, Paris has gone without the "petits pains" delivered hot and crips for the early breakfast, and the "croissants" turned out "all hot" at four o'clock in the afternoon. We know how eagerly these are bought alike by grown-up folk and school children at the bakers they happen to pass in the course of their afternoon walk or on leaving the lycee and the "cours." Paris has eaten "yesterdays' bread." The fact is quite unprecedented, epoch-making. For the breb of France, of Paris and other great cities in particular, is made to be eaten freshly taken from the oven. Very economical people do eat up the "remains" of their supply of bread, and people who suffer from indigestion are sometimes ordered by their medical men to eat their bread a day old. They all deem themselves hardly dealt with by fate in such cases.

But to-day the bright, sweet-smelling baker' shops have almost all been closed the bakers, we are told for the most part having lain abed and slept. It is Monday. Everybody else was at work. The bakers could hardly put on Sunday best and go out making merry while everyboy else, ever their sweethearts or their wives, was at world and their children at school. The few I met were sauntering listlesely along the pavements looking like fish out of water. Some few were sitting with their families before their closed shop doors, but as their neighbours and friends had no time to come and chatter with them, they did not look very gay. And they lost the Sunday, when they might have had companions by having to make bread enough then for two days. The situation is perplexing.

Cigarettes made from tobacco "grown in Ireland" were 'a novelty" in one of the Manchester cafes the other day. The tobacco is rather dark—darker than that of Virginia cigarrettes, but not quite so dark as Algerian. The cigarettes smoke freely and cool, but they cannot be called well-flavoured, and there is a very noticeable excess of ammonia in the smoke. The general effect is more like that of cigarette made of shag than anything else, though there is a suggestion of the cheaper sorts of French, Algerian, or Russian cigarettes. The sale of Irish tobacco in the city, however, marks a step in the progress of the attempt to create an Irish tobacco industry. One of the most interesting experiments was reported some time ago from county Meath. An estate of 20 acres there produced some 14,000lb. of tobacco leaf. This was the first time the experiment had been thoroughly made; until then the curing and drying had to done away from the place where the tobacco was grown. The cost of the curing and drying shed was borne by the Department of Agriculture, and the Government refunded one-third duty to the grower. But it was estimated that even after paying full duty the tobacco could be made a paying crop. The Meath tobacco was pronounced by Professor Harper, of the University of Kentucky, as "of excellent quality, quite equal to Virginia and Kentucky."

In England, too, something has been done for the industry. The other day the Board of Agriculture informed a correspondent that, while successful in a few cases, the experiments conducted by permission of the Treasury were on the whole a failure, but in view of the known objections of the Treasury to having to adjust its revenue-collecting machinery all official opinion is suspect. France and Germany grow immense quantities of tobacco, as do other European countries, and it is simply not believable that scientific framing could not solve the problem in these islands. As a matter of fact tobacco has been grown in England and Ireland, and was deliberately suppressed by the Government not because it was a failure but because it was a success. English tobacco farming began nearly as soon as English tobacco smoking, and war eventually crushed by an Act of 1782 with fine and imprisonment, the Yorkshire plantations being destroyed and no less than £30,000 being exacted in penalties. In Ireland the industry was allowed to live till 1831, and was then suppressed because it was beginning to develop too rapidly. From the time of Charles II. to the present day the only enemy of British tobacco farming has been the convenience of the tax collector.

The report that a buzzard has been shot at Walton-on-the-Naze is being discussed with particular interest on the Derbyshire grouse moors. Two gamekeepers in the Duke of Rutland's service glory in the memory of having each brought down a buzzard, and the appearance of the next big bird is an event a dozen armed men are looking out for. It is about five years since a buzzard was seen in Derbyshire, and then two of them made their appearance, and both met with the usual keeper's welcome. A keeper on the moors between Grindleford and Totley bagged the first bird. It measured from tip to tip of the wings five feet eight inches. A couple of days later a keeper on one of the moors near Chatsworth brought down another buzzard. But none has been seen since, so the buzzard-shooters say, and they should know, for the things of the air are a main topic of conversation when keeper meets keeper on the lonely moorland beat.

A small, wan face, surmounted by a greasy hat, came into view over the edge of the railway carriage window. It was midnight, and we were waiting in the Manchester station for our train to start on its long journey norwards. After the face appeared a collection of magazines, arranged fan-shape in the man's hand. "A little literachoor," he asked "for the night? Yer'll soon git tired of lookin,' outer the winder at nothin.' A bit o' readin' 'elps the time ter fly. 'Ere's somethin 'suitable—full report of the Grantham disaster" (holding out a penny weekly). "I does a bit," he explained, "when the stalls is closed—o' course, I don't git a look in when they're open. I run about from London Road to Exchange, and from there to Victoria, and catch a little trade after ten o'clock. But it's a thin job—most folks thinkio' nothin' but sleepin'!, They wont rise above a penny—now, what sort o' writin' can yer get for a penny? No literachoor is off." So saying he mournfully sold me a copy of the "Strand Magazine"—four months old.

The American tourists who, like those described in yesterday's "Miscellany," "do" Manchester in a couple of hours gallop at the same speed through the richest historical parts of England. You see them at their best (writes "R.") in the Shakspere country. Leamington is a recognised resting-place for American pilgrims, and if they sleep there a couple of nights they are counted leisurely travellers. They reach Leamington often in the evening, having "done" Chester and Shrewsbury in the day if they come from the North, or Oxford (and sometimes Banbury) if they are travelling in the opposite direction. They will set out from Leamington in the morning for Warwick. The Castle first attracts them, and if they are delayed there you may see them positively sprinting up the High-street to take peeps at the Leycester Hospital and St. Mary's Church before they catch the midday train to Stratfordon-Avon. They always gird at the slowness of the railway trains on the Stratford line, and partly because they have to spend nearly two hours on the double journey of less than thirty miles Stratford and Shottery and Charlecote are all that they can cram into the programme of the afternoon. The next day they rush Kenilworth and Coventry, and the Leamington hotel-keeper reckons himself fortunate if he sees them again.

POINTS OF VIEW.

The raising of the American flag in Cuba signalises the birth of the American Empire. The era of isolation is over. The era of expansion has dawned.—*Outlook.*

The language of France still remains the chief distributing agency of ideas between the nations. Her writers are still the "secretaries of the human spirit."—*Academy.*

Tobacco has destroyed the society of the sexes more than ever alcohol did in the days of our grandfathers. It has corrupted and undermined even life in the family. —Mr. Frederic Harrison, in "Memories and Thoughts."

Commonly men and women cannot look at the past at all, except in a picture or on the stage. Even then they do not always know it is there.—*Times Literary Supplement.*

Even to-day, when much of Surrey is simply London's large back-garden, it still contains more beauty of the kind that instantly suggests a drawing or painting than any other country in England.—*County Gentlemans.*

On the whole I do not think that women are more untruthful than men, as a well-known woman writer suggests that they are, but I think they tell more unnecessary "tarradiddles" than the other sex.—"Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial.*

The archers at Crecy and Agincourt were subject to the law of universal service, the veterans of Wellington to the ballot for the Militia. How then does the voluntary principle justify the panegyrics of twentieth century sentimentalists?—*Broad Arrow.*

Most of us are alert and diligent enough in scenting out annoyances and disagreeables, and making the most of them. We pick up all the thorns, and are so busy about it that we forget to smell the roses. It is a fatal mistake; but it is almost universal, especially with women.—Mrs. Humphry, in the *Daily Chronicle.*

There is nothing about Our Lord which suggests any love of squalor or any glorification of what we may call the pauper lot. He was born of the seed of David; that is, of a family with noble memories and haunted with noble hopes; of a family in the deepest sense respectable, but of the class of artisans, of the class that ranked itself as the poor over against the rich. . . On the whole, He chose His Apostles from the same class.—Bishop of Birmingham.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE BLOUSE QUESTION AGAIN.

"DURING the summer which has now passed away some of the newspapers in London as well as America were much occupied," writes a lady correspondent in Paris, "with the question of 'transparent blouses.' 'Some time ago I remember writing my views on this subject to THE TRIBUNE, but I now wish to return to the charge. I have spent the summer at various fashionable seaside places, and have studied the funny little ways of blouses; and the more I have stated the more certain I have become that the whole success of the popular garment depends on the under-bodice. "In my opinion—and this is also the opinion of famous experts in the world of dress—there never should be a question of a 'transparent blouse' in the street; for the evening it is another matter, and then individual taste can be called into play, but for ordinary street wear a transparent blouse worn over a low-necked cache corset is never in good taste, and it is very rarely becoming "Unquestionably the ideal under-bodice for unlined blouse is a tight-fitting one made of fine white taffetas lined with the thinnest opposible batiste; the bodice ought to be cut and fitted in the most careful manner, and it ought to have tight-fitting elbow sleeves, it should fit as perfectly and as comfortably as a redingote turned out by Redfern, and it ought to fasten invisibly in front."

SECRET OF THE SMART BLOUSE.

"Given four or five such under-bodices—which, by the way, should always be sent to the cleaner instead of to the laundress—the blouse question becomes a comparatively simple one. For winter wear it is an easy matter to introduce an interlining of thin flannel, and over such a bodice the most fragile of lace blouses can be easily arranged, I assure you that the effect of nine-tenths of the lovely blouses worn by women at such places as Trouville and Biarrits is sopiled by the under-bodice; if the latter be an elaborate affair, with many ribbons run through lace insertions, ect., the wearer looks as though she were pretending to be a little girl in a 'party frock,' and with a transparent blouse the ordinary cache corset looks positively indecent. Over pure white taffetas thin muslins and fine laces look their very best, and over a properly-fitted under-bodice the light blouse is bound to fall into graceful lines."

SKIRT OF THE SEASON.

"The most fashionable skirt of the season," adds this correspondent, "is perfectly tight over the hips, and set in form five to seven gores: I am now speaking of round walking skirts, but many trained dresses are being cut on the same lines. For tailor-made dresses the seams of the skirt are invariably either machine-stitched or outlined with narrow braids. An immense amount of elaborate machine-stitching is to be seen on tailor-made gowns of the severe order, but for afternoon constumes the handsome braidings and narrow bands of fur, to which I have already alluded are freely used. There is no more becoming garment than the gored skirt—if thoroughly well made; it is so neat and taut and so very flattering to graceful outlines. For unlined skirt the gored style is infinitely better than the, 'cloche.' It is impossible to prevent the latter dragging at the sides, and the moment a round skirt ceases to hang absolutely straight it becomes an offence! The gored skirt—properly cut and fitted—hangs 'true' to the ivery last, and for this reason the style is specially suitable for light-coloured serges and cloths, which have to visit the cleaners very frequently."

RIDING ASTRIDE.

The hunting season in England, at least in the Shires, will be memorable for the reason that not a few ladies have notified their intentions of riding astride after hounds. A West-End riding schoolmaster stated yesterday that quite a number of fashionable women, and one bearing a well-known title have been to him for lessons in the art of riding astride. "And," he added, "I must say I have been struck with the elegance this 'new seat' has given them when mounted. The younger generation of horsewomen, however, have gone right over to the "astride" manner of riding and yesterday in Hyde Park three young ladies were seen out galloping their hardest astride.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 31

The rainfall due to depression yesterday in Central and near Gopalpur has spread over the greater part of the North-East of India and has been light to moderate in amount. In Orissa some heavy rainfall occurred and the depression has almost disappeared.

In Burma light rain has fallen locally and the largest amount of 1 1/2 inches was in Rangoon; the skies are now only moderately overcast and the temperature is still approximately normal.

In the North-East of India and Orissa light to moderate and nearly general rain has fallen except on the North-East of Bihar. Cherrapoonjee reports 2 inches; Jessore 1 1/2 inches; Berhampore and Bogra 1 inch each. Calcutta and Burdwan 2 inches; Hazaribagh and Ranchi 1 1/2 inches; Chaivassa 1 inch; Balasore 1 1/2 and Cuttack 4 inches. The skies are still completely overcast nearly everywhere, excepting in the West of Bihar where they are clear or only lightly clouded in areas, and cloud and rain temperature continues in defect.

In the United Provinces the skies are clear except in the Eastern districts, but in Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are still moderately clouded and the temperature has risen generally and is normal or in excess.

In the North-West of India the skies are still clear and the air has become damper in Gujarat and the temperature has not changed appreciably but is normal on in slight excess.

In the North of the Circars light rain has fallen and in the Northern half of the Peninsula, the skies are moderate by overcast, but in the Southern half they are clear or lightly clouded and the air has become damper in Deccan and the temperature has risen in the Peninsula which is now being normal or in slight excess.

Nearly general rain is probable in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Deltaic Bengal and local rain in the remainder of Eastern Bengal, Assam and Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8. A.M. ON WEDNESDAY 31ST OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen over a large area; the rise having been brisk to rapid in Ceylon, Mysore, over nearly the whole of the Madras Presidency and at Raipur.

Winds are vary variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 8° in excess at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah and Karachi and 5° to 7° in defect at Verrwal and Hyderabad (Deccan); minimum 6° to 11° in excess in Berar and at Nagpur Khandwa, Jubbulpore, Ajmere, Allahabad Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Hyderabad (Deccan). The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Karachi and the lowest 56° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in several places.

Rain.—Only 2 stations report light rain.

Weather continues fine with passing clouds in the Bombay Presidecy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

1ST BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

The following programme ending Saturday 3rd November 1906 is published for information :—

Days.	Time.	Company.	Proposed work.	Rem'ks
Mon 29th ...	2nd train	A & C Co	Practice Nov Match	
Tues 30th ..	do	do	do	
Wednes 31st	do	do	Competition.	
Thurs 1st pro	do	D & H Co	Practice Nov Match.	
Fri 2nd ..	do	do	do	
Satur 3rd ..	do	do	Competition.	

NOTE.—Members of A and C Coy who owing to pressure of work are unable to be present on Wednesday 31st instant may practice and complete with those of D and H Companies.

Captain R F E L Forrest reported his arrival on 19th October 1906 from the furlough granted him in H O No 320 of 1905.

Hony-Major A Rowland reported his arrival from leave granted him in B O No 435 of 21st october 1905.

H E the Viceroy is pleased to present the following musketry prizes to be completed for by the Volunteer Corps before 30th March 1907:—

To be shot for by all Vol Corps in India:—

PRIZES.

I A silver cup
II Bronze Medals } To the winning team.
III A miniature cup to the individual making the best aggregate score in conditions (b) and (c) of para 3 of the competition.—One team only from each company each team to consist of ten men and must have served a full year in the Company.

Rifles as issued by Government are only to be used.

Conditions of the match can be seen in the Adjutants office.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjutant B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 10th September 1906.
The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 .....£17,890,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 8th September 1906 By Council Bills .....£ 9,220,076
By Gold.....£ Nil
Balance to be remitted from 9th September 1906 to 31st March 1907 .....£ 8,669,924

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,367½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	Nil	31
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr. ct.	248
EXCHANGES BANKS.					
Charter Bank	6,000	£20	£20	14 pr. ct.	£59
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£90
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 2	Rs. 535
Punjab National Bank	....	100	100	....	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Dvd 12 1/2	325
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 15	868
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs. 122	920
Central India	7,900	500	500	dvd Rs. 75	2,100
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 30	1,760
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	30	590
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	500	dvd Rs. 30	1,030
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 100	895
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	000	dvd Rs. 60	1,548
David Mills	1,460	500	500	dvd Rs. 32	1,061
Empress	2,160	500	500	30	535
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	1,350
Hindustan	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 60	810
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	30	530
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,175
Imperial Cotton	900	500	1,000	15	312
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	500	dvd Rs. 60	1,010
Indo-China Manfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	250	dvd Rs. 60	1,100
James Greaves	1,300	500	1,000	30	540
Jamshed Manfg. Co.	1,800	250	1,000	dvd 10	195
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs. 60	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	od Rs. 30	620
Khandeish	750	1,000	108	dvd Rs. 50	950x4
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 40

MEN AND MATTERS.

WHEN Mr. Arnold Lupton says that he has little confidence in the impartial administration of justice because in many places the local magistrates consist exclusively of Unionists, it is a pity that he stultifies his argument by appealing to the Lord Chancellor to lose no time in appointing Radicals to those positions. He may honestly believe that, although they will be recommended by well-known Radicals, the office will not be conferred as a reward for political services; but it is difficult to see on what other ground it could be given. If we are once to make the local magistrates dependent on the party in office, we may as well say good-bye to the purity of judicial administration, and resign ourselves to the scandals and jobbery which have hitherto been confined to the United States.

That the Boers are still true to their old religious beliefs was shown in Pretoria on Wednesday, when the seventh anniversary of Mr. Kruger's ultimatum was celebrated in scriptural fashion. It is however, no pleasant thought for Englishmen that they should celebrate it as a sign that the seven lean years are at an end: with the advent of a Radical Government at Downing-street, they consider by past experience that fat years are in store for the future. Nobody would object to the Boers looking forward to years of prosperity were it not that their ideas of prosperity mean that they will not share it with others, and that they will do their utmost to restore the situation as it was before Mr. Kruger sent that message which brought on the South African war.

As president of the Hospital Saturday Fund, the Lord Mayor sends us a letter directing attention to the fact that the annual appeal is to be made to-morrow. The Fund, which last year distributed among 202 institutions a sum of £23,631, has now only one source of income—namely the regular collections in places of business and workshops in London and suburbs, augmented by the response made on Hospital Saturday. 'In addition to raising money on behalf of the Metropolitan hospitals," writes Sir W. Vaughan Morgan, "the fund is doing an important work by providing surgical appliances to needy applicants upon payment of a portion of the cost, and by sending convalescent men, women, and children to suitable homes in the country and at the seaside on the same terms."

Freemasonry loses a most active supporter by the death of Sir A. F. Godson, who, besides being Provincial Grand Master for Worcestershire, held offices in Grand Lodge, Royal Arch Masonry, and in the Order of the Temple. For many years he was one of the board of managers of the Masonic Boy's School, and for a quarter of a century was treasurer of the Worcestershire Society. Sir Frederick, after unsuccessfully contesting Warwick and Kidderminster in the Conservative interest, was returned for the latter constituency in 1886, and retained the seat until he retired at the end of the last Parliament.

That the engineering difficulties in connection with the Simplon Tunnel are by no means at an end is plainly shown by the official statement that the roof of the second tunnel through the mountain has partly fallen in, and that [the work of repairing the vault has had to be promptly undertaken. Though the boring used for traffic is at present unaffected, from the nearness of the second tunnel, any serious fall of rock would be extremely likely to prove disastrous to the existing line. There is little fear the engineering ability which has so far triumphed over great and unforeseen difficulties will not be able to complete its task; but it is possible that a good deal of new work may have to be put into the undertaking to support the enormous pressure of the overlying mass, and the great heat existing in the middle of the mountain.

There will be many congratulations offered to-day to Viscount Feilding, eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, on his coming of age. The family which, maintaining a long tradition, takes an active interest in public affairs, is a very old one, and its name is associated with many famous periods in the country's history. Claiming descent from the Counts of Hapsburg, they settled in England in the time of Henry III. During the days of the Commonwealth the family was one of the many divided in sympathy with the contending forces. The first Earl of Denbigh fought on the Royalist side at Edgehill, while his son, Viscount Feilding, was an officer in the army of the Roundheads.

Though the name of Siberia is still popularly accepted as a synonym for all that is Arctic and sterile, it is becoming clearer every year that few regions of the earth are more capable of producing immense stores of human food. This year in particular when the crops over much of European Russia have failed, the richness of the Siberian lands has been extremely conspicuous, and there is surplus produce in vast abundance, the only difficulty being the inadequate means of transport. With a virginisoil, and a far more active and independent Russian population than is to be found in most parts of Russia itself there is no doubt that a great agricultural future should await this enormous region.

Smaller ponies do not often come up at auction than some of the pedigree Shetlands which were yesterday offered for sale from a Buckinghamshire stud. A fine match pair of 35in. brown ponies was eventually withdrawn, as also a stallion which reached the imposing altitude of 35½in.; the best price was gained for a 38in. brown mare. As many people know who have kept these attractive little beasts they are by no means mere toys or "freaks." A nineband Shetland is often capable of a surprising amount of useful work, and has strength and willingness far beyond its size.

A curious feature of the completed rainfall records just published for last year in London, is the very considerable difference in the amount of the rainfall, and even of the number of wet days, within the narrow limits of a single metropolitan district. During the year there were, for instance, 142 wet days in Kensington-gardens, 156 in the Strand, 163 in St. James's Park, and 170 in Chester-square. The total precipitation in the Strand was, however, greater than that in Chester-square, in spite of the smaller number of days with rain.

The little riverside cottage in Chelsea in which Turner died in 1851 is now for sale, and there is a possibility that it may be destroyed. It lies at the west end of Cheyne Walk, in a district that is struggling fitfully to recover its self-respect. A number of dreary tenements to provide "mansions" in the sky for artists have recently been set up, and there are half-hearted attempts here and there to refurbish some of the old houses and so make Cheyne Walk a fashionable promenade from end to end. But the gigantic four-funnelled electric-power station broods over the west end, and the squalid little lane that connects the end of the Walk with the King's Road has some appropriateness in its name—the World's End Passage. A little to the east are several stately old houses, defended by neat little gardens and railings, where wealthy Bohemians live, but these belong to the seventeenth-century Chelsea, when the nobles began building their houses round the capital. Of the village Chelsea, which was a resort for town jaunters and riverside sporting affairs, the little cottage is not the only relic. It is supported on the east by three old taverns, whose roomy balconies suggest centres of excitement at rowing matches. The Doggett's Coat and Badge race used to finish opposite the Aquatic Tavern, which has elbowed itself in front of the cottage, and sport has not yet departed from them. In one of the taverns a "Chaffinch Handicap" is advertised for this week.

It is not very easy to discover the little cottage, which stands back from the road and is well screened in summer by four thin little trees. The creeper on its face has been trained, one suspects, to hide the bronze commemorative tablet in the centre. Tall white palings separate its strip of yard from the road, and its door is sunk slightly below the pavement. One sees signs in its neat windows and singular door-knocker and elsewhere that it has been in the hands of people of taste. There is something both distinguished and furtive about the little place, as though it had been found out and determind to put the best face on it. It is of the same size and in the same kind of locality as the barber's house in Maiden Lane where the great painter last saw the sun. Thornbury tells how an hour before he died he was wheeled to the window to look for the last time at the winter sun shining on the river. At Battersea, on the opposite bank, he had made his first effort to paint in oil. The green copper spire of Lambeth Church, where he had often sat and worked, rose (as it does to-day) in the distance. His first water colour drawing had been a view of Lambeth Palace. The little railing on the roof, to which he always climbed to study the sunrise and the sunset, still stands. It is said that this railed-in roof settled his choice of the lodgings. How he came to be known as "Admiral Booth" to the men and "Puggy Booth" to the boys of Chelsea is still obscure. The story that when his landlady asked him what was his name, and he in return asked hers, learning that it was Mrs. Booth, he said, "Call me Mr. Booth," has never seriously been entertained. The most likely inference is that when the poor landlady found that she could get no name from her strange lodger she escaped her neighbours' questions by saying that he was a relation

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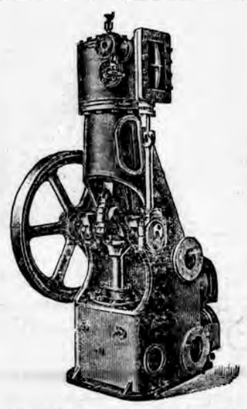

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